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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

"For the love of heaven," Minot asked, as they stepped together into a secluded corner, "what ails you?"

"Be gentle with me, boy," said Paddock unhappily. "I'm in a horrible mess. The graft, Dick—the good old graft. It's over and done with now."

"What do you mean?"

"It happened last night after our wild chase of Harrowby—I was fussed—excited—I prepared two sets of repartee for my two customers to use tonight—"

"Yes?"

"I always make carbon copies to refer to myself just before the stuff is to be used. A few minutes ago I took out my copies. Dick! I sent the same repartee to both of them!"

"Good lord!"

"Good lord is meek and futile. So is damn. Put on your little rubber coat, my boy, I predict a hurricane."

In spite of his own troubles, Minot laughed.

"Mirth, eh?" said Paddock grimly. "I can't see it that way. I'll be as popular as a Republican in Texas before this evening is over. Got a couple of hasty rapid-fire resignations all ready. Thought at first I wouldn't come—but that seemed cowardly. Anyway, this is my last appearance on any stage as a librettist. Kindly omit flowers."

And Mr. Paddock drifted gloomily away.

While the servants were passing cocktails on gleaming trays, Minot found the door to the balcony and stepped outside. A white wraith flitted from the shadows to his side.

"Mr. Minot," said a soft, scared little voice.

"Ah—Miss Meyrick," he cried.

Merciful fate this, that they met for the first time since that incident on the ramparts in kindly darkness.

"Miss Meydrick," began Minot hurriedly, "I'm very glad to have a moment alone with you. I want to apologize—for last night—I was mad—I did Harrowby a very palpable wrong. I'm very ashamed of myself as I look back. Can I hope that you will—forget—all I said?"

She did not reply, but stood looking down at the palms far below.

"Can I hope that you will forget—and forgive?"

She glanced up at him, and her eyes shone in the dusk.

"I can forgive," she said softly. "But I can't forget. Mr.—Mr. Minot—"

"Yes?"

"What—what—is—woman's greatest privilege?"

Something in the tone of her voice sent a cold chill sweeping through Minot's very soul. He clutched the rail for support.

"If—if you'd answer," said the girl, "it would make it easier for—"

Aunt Mary's generous form appeared in the doorway.

"Oh, there you are, Cynthia! You are keeping the duchess' dinner waiting."

Cynthia Meydrick joined her aunt. Minot stayed behind a moment. Below him Florida swam in the azure night. What had the girl been about to say?

Pulling himself together, he went inside and learned that he was to take in to dinner a glorious blond bridesmaid. When they were seated, he found that Miss Meyrick's face was hidden from him by a profusion of Florida blossoms. He was glad of that. He wanted to think—think.

A few others were thinking at that table. Mrs. Bruce and the duchess among them. Mrs. Bruce was mentally rehearsing. The duchess glanced at her.

"The wittiest woman in San Marco," thought the hostess. "Bah!"

Mr. Paddock, meanwhile, was toying unhappily with his food. He had little to say. The attractive young lady he had taken in had already classified him as a bore. Most unjust of the attractive young lady.

"It's lamentable, really." Mrs. Bruce was speaking. "Even in our best society conversation has given way to the turkey trot. Our wits are in our feet. Where once people talked art, music, literature — now they tango madly. It really seems—"

"Everything you say is true," interrupted the duchess blandly. "I sometimes think the race of the future will be—a trotting race."

Mrs. Bruce started perceptibly. Her eyes lighted with fire. She had been working up to this line herself, and the coincidence was passing strange. She glared at the hostess. Mr. Paddock studied his plate intently.

"I for one," went on the Duchess of Lismore, "do not dance the tango or the turkey trot. Nor am I willing to take the necessary steps to learn them."

A little ripple ran round the table—the ripple that up to now had been the exclusive privilege of Mrs. Bruce. That lady paled visibly. She realized that there was no coincidence here.

"It seems too bad, too," she said, fixing the hostess firmly with an angry eye. "Because women could have the world at their feet—if they'd only keep their feet still long enough."

It was the turn of the duchess to start, and start she did. As one who could not believe her ears, she stared at Mrs. Bruce. The "wittiest hostess in San Marco" was militantly under way.

"Women are not what they used to be," she continued. "Either they are mad about clothes, or they go to the other extreme and harbor strange ideas about the vote, eugenics, what not. In fact, the sex reminds me of the type of shop that abounds in a small town—its specialty is drygoods and notions."

The duchess pushed away a plate which had only that moment been set before her. She regarded Mrs. Bruce with the eye of Mrs. Pankhurst face to face with a prime minister.

"We are hardly kind to our sex," she said, "but I must say I agree with you. And the extravagance of women! Half the women of my acquaintance wear gorgeous rings on their fingers—while their husbands wear blue rings about their eyes."

Mrs. Bruce's face was livid.

"Madam!" she said through her teeth.

"What is it?" asked the duchess sweetly.

They sat glaring at each other. Then with one accord they turned—to glare at Mr. Jack Paddock.

Mr. Paddock, prince of assurance, was blushing furiously. He stood the combined glare as long as he could—then he looked up into the night.

"How—how close the stars seem," he murmured faintly.

It was noted afterward that Mrs. Bruce maintained a vivid silence during the remainder of that dinner. The duchess, on the contrary, wrung from her purchased lines every possibility they held.

And in that embattled setting Mr. Minot sat, deaf to the delicious lisp of the debutante at his side. What was woman's greatest privilege? Wasn't it—

His forehead grew damp. His knees trembled beneath the table. "Jephson—Thacker, Jephson—Thacker," he said over and over to himself.

After dinner, when the added guests invited by the duchess for the dance crowded the ballroom, Minot encountered Jack Paddock. Mr. Paddock was limp and pitiable.

"Ever apologize to an angry woman?" he asked. "Ever try to expostulate with a storm at sea? I've had it out with Mrs. Bruce—offered to do anything to atone—she said the best thing I could do would be to disappear from San Marco. She's right. I'm going. This is my exit from the butterfly life. And I don't intend to say good-by to the duchess, either."

"I wish I could go with you," said Minot sadly.

"Well—come along—"

"No. I—I'll stick it out. See you later."

Mr. Paddock slipped unostentatiously away in the direction of the elevator. On a dais hidden by palms the orchestra began to play softly.

"You haven't asked to see my card," said Cynthia Meyrick at Minot's side.

He smiled a wan smile, and wrote his name opposite number five. She drifted away. The music became louder, rising to the bright stars themselves. The dances that had furnished so much bitter conversation at table began to break out. Minot hunted up the balcony and stood gazing miserably down at fairy-land below.

There Miss Meyrick found him when the fifth dance was imminent.

"Is it customary for girls to pursue their partners?" she inquired.

"I'm sorry," he said weakly. "Shall we go in?"

"It's so—so glorious out here."

He sighed—a sigh of resignation. He turned to her.

"You asked me—what is woman's greatest privilege," he said.

"Yes."

"Is it—to change her mind?"

She looked timidly into his eyes.

"It—is," she whispered faintly.

The most miserably happy man in history, he gasped.

"Cynthia! It's too late—you're to be married tomorrow. Do you mean—you'd call it all off now—at the last minute?"

She nodded her head, her eyes on the ground.

"My God!" he moaned, and turned away.

"It would be all wrong—to marry Harrowby," she said faintly. "Because I've come to—I—oh, Dick, can't you see?"

"See! Of course, I see!" He clenched his fists. "Cynthia, my dearest—"

Below him stretched six stories of open space. In his agony he thought of leaping over the rail—of letting that be his answer. But no—it would disarrange things so—it might even postpone the wedding!

"Cynthia," he groaned, "you can't understand. It mustn't be—I've given my word. I can't explain. I can never explain. But — Cynthia — Cynthia—"

Back in the shadow the girl pressed her hands to her burning cheeks.

"A strange love—yours," she said. "A love that blows hot and cold."

"Cynthia—that isn't true—I do love you—"

"Please! Please let us—forget." She stepped into the moonlight, fine, brave, smiling. "Do we—dance?"

"Cynthia!" he cried unhappily. "If you only understood—"

"I think I do. The music has stopped. Harrowby has the next dance—he'd hardly think of looking for me here."

She was gone! Minot stood alone on the balcony. He was dazed, blind, trembling. He had refused the girl

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

CONTROVERSIES WITH TEUTONIC POWERS AT END

Receipt of Official Vienna Reply on Ancona Case and Bernstorff's Call Remove Danger of Break.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Receipt today of the official text of the Austrian reply in the Ancona case, coupled with a call on Secretary Lansing by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in which the Lusitania case was discussed, brought the feeling in state department and diplomatic circles that the controversy between the United States and Teutonic powers over the use of their submarines is practically at an end.

The settlement would be complete, it was said, when negotiations on several items of secondary importance were completed.

The Austrian note came in during the day and was decided at once. Late this afternoon, it is understood, it was forwarded to President Wilson at Hot Springs, Va.

All That Could Be Desired.

Officials of this government were plainly gratified by the attitude of Austria and did not hesitate to express their belief that the Ancona case, as an important issue, "has ceased to exist." Official opinion generally was that the Austrian reply, so far as it deals with the principles involved, is all that could be desired by the United States.

The indications that satisfactory progress is being made toward the settlement of the Lusitania case were manifested after an early call by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on Secretary of State Lansing. The outlook in this direction appeared so encouraging tonight that it brought from an official close to the White House the optimistic prediction that the controversy with Germany will be settled within a week.

No Threat of Danger.

There was apparent also a disposition in official circles to take the view that the international horizon now seems clear for the United States, with no threat of danger for the coming year.

A state department authority said of the American note:

"So far as our demands for an agreement on broad and specific principles are concerned, the Austrian foreign office has granted everything. It has, in fact, gone further than we had reason to expect at the close of department hours yesterday. It is worth noting that Austria reverted to the principle set forth by this government in the first Lusitania note, in which we contended that it was not only specific law, but the dictates of humanity which should govern warfare. Austria has agreed to this almost in specific terms.

"It will require an analytical study of the language of the Austrian note to enable us to satisfy ourselves that it is entirely satisfactory. By this is meant indemnity only. Autria already has punished her submarine commander. Indemnity is essentially a question of fact, and questions of fact are always subjects of arbitration. If there should be an apparently irreconcilable obstacle in the way of assessing damages, arbitration could be entered upon either at the instance of the United States or of Austria. Perhaps the arbitration may be completed by the evident purpose of Austria to prove that Italy or the Italian owners of the Ancona are guilty of negligence. If this is proven, the whole burden of responsibility would not rest on Austria.

"She is bent on producing evidence that the Ancona was badly handled and that a great deal, if not all, of the damage to persons and property was due to carelessness, negligence, fright and panic. She will contend, of course, that none of this was justifiable, as it seems to be established the Ancona was warned and that she did try to escape. All these questions, however, will be settled either at a bi-national or an international commission or The Hague, in case of eventual arbitration.

"We have gained the great points that Austria has put herself on record on our demand as subscribing to the declaration of London to international law and to the humanities governing present warfare at sea."

CHIEF POINTS IN AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO U. S. IN ANCONA CASE

1. The Austro-Hungarian government agrees with the United States that the laws of humanity must be upheld.

2. The reply gives assurances that enemy merchant ships shall not be destroyed until the passengers have been given an opportunity to escape.

3. Austria-Hungary desires to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

4. The Austrian foreign office now regards the Ancona affair as cleared up and the incident closed.

5. The Austro-Hungarian government stands ready to indemnify American citizens affected by the sinking of the Ancona.

6. The commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona has been punished "for neglecting to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers which rendered disembarkation more difficult." This in effect is a disavowal of the act.

7. The entire loss of life cannot be attributed in the first instance to the sinking of the vessel by the submarine.

Point No. 7 is based upon the contention of the Austrian foreign office that the Ancona lowered several boats while the ship was under way, which caused them to capsize.

SPIKED!

—Chicago Evening Post.

MUCH OF FRENCH LOAN IS CASH

"A Great Financial Success," an Official Statement Says.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Subscriptions to the new government loan exceeding 14½ billion francs are for the greater part in cash, says an official announcement made today.

"France may be proud of this great financial success," continues the statement. "The country has responded fully to the appeal of the ministry of finance; it has understood its duty and its interest."

SUSPECTED FOREIGN ACTS OF VIOLENCE HERE IN 1915

January 1.—John A. Roebling's Son's Co., Trenton, N. J.; fire; loss $1,500,000.

January 18—Bomb explosion in Roebling plant; loss, $1,500,000.

January 29—Cotton cargo of the Preston partly burned in New York.

March 6—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. J.; five killed.

April 1—Explosion in Equitable powder factory, Alton, Ill.; five killed.

April 22—Sugar cargo of the Devon City fired by bomb.

April 29—Cargo of the Erne afire in New York harbor.

April 30—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J.; six hurt.

May 8—Bomb found in cargo of the Banksdale on her arrival at Havre from New York.

May 12—Explosion in Anderson gun cotton warehouse at Wallington, N. J.; three killed.

May 15—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J.; six injured.

June 10.—Nine bombs found in cargo of the Kirkoswald on arrival at Marseilles from New York.

June 26.—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Wayne, N. J.

July 4—Minnehaha fired at sea by bombs put in ship at New York.

July 7—Fire in Harrison Bros.' benzol factory at Philadelphia; loss $500,000.

July 13—Explosion in powder mill at Jeffersontown, Ky.; three killed.

July 13—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J.; one killed, three hurt.

July 24—Steamship Cragside fired at pier at New York.

July 30—Steamship Knitsford fired at pier in Brooklyn.

August 16—Explosion in Aetna powder mill at Sinnamahening, Pa.; five killed.

August 19—Explosion in Du Pont plant, Wilmington, Del.

August 25—Shell explodes in Charles S. Schwab's plant at Bethlehem, Pa.; two killed.

August 29—Explosion in American Powder Co.'s factory, Acton, Mass. Explosion at Du Pont plant at Wilmington, Del.; two killed.

August 31.—Dynamite-laden train derailed and blown up near Pinole, Cal.; three killed.

August 31—Bomb explodes at door of M. F. Combs, aeroplane plant superintendent, at Depew, N. Y.

September 1—Explosion at National Conduit & Cable Co.'s shell plant, Hastings, N. Y.; six hurt.

September 13—The Sant' Anna, laden with Italian reservists from New York, afire at sea.

September 18—The Athinai, carrying food to allies from Brooklyn, burned at sea.

September 29—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell; four killed.

October 1—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Pompton, N. J.; one killed.

October 6.—Two hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds of explosives blow up in Aetna powder plant, Emporium, Pa.; four killed, seven hurt.

October 12—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Pompton, N. J.; seven hurt.

October 28—Fire in Russian munition warehause at Seattle, Wash.; $500,000 loss.

November 10—Fire in Bethlehem Steel Co.'s ordnance plant, Bethlehem, Pa.; loss $1,500,000.

November 10—Two buildings destroyed by fire at Midvale, Pa., Steel & Ordnance Co. Fifty thousand dollars' loss by fire in Baldwin locomotive and munition plant, Eddystone, Pa.

November 11—Fire in Roebling steel rope plant, Trenton, N. J.; loss $1,000,000.

November 30—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant, Wilmington, Del.; 31 killed and six injured.

REPUBLIC FOR SOUTH CHINA, IS REBELS' PLAN

Nephew of Li Hung Chang to Be President.

Pekin, Dec. 31.—It is learned that Li Ching Hai, former viceroy of Yunnan and Kuichow provinces and nephew of Li Hung Chang, is to be proclaimed president of the Yunnan confederacy immediately. The viceroys of Kwangsi and Kuichow provinces have telegraphed the Pekin government that while they are not associated with the Yunnan province, the monarchy must be abandoned and the republic maintained. The key to the situation has become Szechuan province. General Tsai-Ao is leading the Yunnanese army in that direction, and if he is successful, all of South China will rise in revolt.

WOULD BAN TOBACCO, TOO

British Advocates of Economy So Urge, but Chancellor Objects.

London, Dec. 31.—To such extremes is the British economy campaign being pushed that the suggestion has even been made in the House of Commons that tobacco should be banned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, favors the increased consumption of tobacco in view of the fact that the import duty is at least four times the amount paid away in gold to America for its purchase.

PAPER HINTS OF TERMS OF PEACE

German Censor Passes Story of Germany's Idea of Peace Terms.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The Wolff News Agency, quoting from the Swiss newspaper Neue Zuricher Zeitung of Zurich, gives the following terms upon which Germany is said to be willing to make peace:

A minimum indemnity of $4,015,000,000.

Restoration of Germany's colonies by England.

Separation of Poland from Russia and its institution into a separate state.

Evacuation of Belgium and France by Germany.

Part of the indemnity would represent a transfer to Germany of Russia's indebtedness to France. Another section would be represented by an annual payment to Germany by Belgium of an amount equal to the sum hitherto expended by Belgium upon her military establishment.

The article states that Germany would insist upon maintaining a garrison in Belgium to insure the payment of that country's share of the indemnity.

The fact that the German consor allowed the publication of the terms and the closeness of the relations between the news agency and the German government are regarded as significant.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

President Wilson celebrated his 59th birthday on December 28 at Hot Springs, where he and his bride are spending their honeymoon.

George W. Glover, only son of the late Christian Science leader, Mary Baker Glover-Eddy, died at his home in Mead, S. D., December 28. He was 76 years old.

Eight men have been indicted by a federal grand jury for their pro-German activities in this country. They are David Lamar of New York, Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, H. Robert Fowler, former Illinois congressman, Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, Jacob Taylor of East Orange, N. J., Herman Schultes, Henry B. Martin and Franz von Rintelen.

Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the recalled German naval attache, and Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's special emissary, both left New York last week on the steamer Rotterdam.

Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, sailed for Belgium on the Rotterdam, December 28, Mr. Whitlock said he was going direct to Brussels, and that he had enjoyed his vacation very much.

The estate left by Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, amounts to $1,490,371.

According to W. W. Howard, secretary of the Albanian relief committee, 150,000 Albanians died of starvation in the last year.

A storm of snow, sleet and rain crippled wire communication on December 29 throughout the east. In many localities the storm was accompanied by high winds.

Herman Bernstein has now left the Ford peace party. At Stockholm the mayor gave the pacificists a cordial greeting.

On January 1, the Pullman company put into effect an increase of $600,000 a year in wages of conductors, porters and employes in other branches of the service. It is a 10 per cent raise, and effects between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

Mrs. Edward Krause threw her two sons in the reservoir at Milford, Conn., and then jumped in after them. The woman was rescued, but the boys were drowned.

A wireless station is being constructed at Honolulu by which Japan and America will be linked together by wireless telephony.

Four of Villa's followers tried to shoot him last week but missed, and the Mexican rebel killed two of the assailants. Villa is said to be trying to reorganize his old followers.

Lewis V. Harcourt has resigned his position as first commissioner of works in the British cabinet to become viceroy of India.

Peace During 1916, Is Hope of Wilson

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 31.—President Wilson has addressed the following New Year's message to the people:

"I sincerely join with my fellow citizens in praying that God may grant unto us during the year 1916 the blessings of abundant and rewarding prosperity and that He may give us as a nation the guidance we need in playing the very difficult role we are now endeavoring to play amidst the confused affairs of the world dominated by war.

"In maintaining our position as the foremost neutral nation in the world, we must not only guide our government wisely, but must ourselves, as individual citizens seek to attain that high standard of individual justice and probity which has been the ideal of the nation from the days of its independence.

"God grant that the American people may continue to enjoy peace and that they may presently see its blessings returned to all the other nations of the world.

"I wish you all a very happy New Year.

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

MAY LIMIT RED CROSS USE

Society Complains Against Doctors for Insignia for Autos.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The American Red Cross complained to the department of justice that 57 doctors in Saginaw, Mich., are using the Red Cross insignia on their automobiles in violation of federal statutes. The complaint will be forwarded to Michigan federal authorities for investigation.

INSIDE FACTS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO BE SHOWN UP

Chairman Stone Begins Collection of Evidence in Alleged Interference on Part of Britain.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The first step in what may prove the most important investigation of the foreign affairs of the United States ever planned was taken today.

Democratic members of the senate foreign relations committee began the collection of evidence in the alleged British interference with American trade. The inquiry was instituted by Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the committee. It will lay the groundwork for a complete investigation of the entire subject, should the resolution of Senator Hoke Smith, authorizing such inquiry, finally be approved.

May Widen Scope.

It is certain that if the Smith resolution is passed, an influential group of senators opposed to such action, will try to force widening of the scope of the inquiry to include the submarine activities of Germany and Austria.

Senator Lodge already has offered an amendment to the Hoke Smith resolution along that line.

Senators look for open action on the floor of the upper house next week on the foreign situtions. As exclusively pointed out in these dispatches a week ago, many senators oppose an open break with Austria at this time. They do not believe the Ancona situation need be made a serious one, and it is expected an effort will be made to adopt a resolution, asking the state department for all of its facts.

Committee to Gather Facts.

Anticipating a flood of resolutions dealing with the foreign situation and the changes resulting from the European war, Senator Stone has decided that the foreign relations committee shall gather all available facts that may be of service in an investigation that may be ordered. The committee will be prepared to review the entire economic situation and to determine, to what extent American rights are being infringed by the British interference with neutral commerce.

Members of the committee and Chairman Stone already have discussed this entire question with Secretary Lansing. They have tried to find out what secret information the department has which is withheld from the public, but without much success. As soon as President Wilson gets back to his desk, next week, influential Democratic senators will try to arrange a conference with him to ask that more publicity be given the real facts in the foreign relations of the United States.

Want the Lid Taken Off.

They will frankly tell the President that the efforts of the state department to conceal every move that is being made in our negotiations with foreign powers is to blame for many erroneous impressions that have become widespread, and will ask that this be changed. If the President declines to aid in bringing about a change, then senators will try to force the hand of the state department by asking for the correspondence with various countries.

Not alone Europe, but the secret history of the Mexican negotiations and those with the present government of Hayti, probably will be asked for.

DANIELS OPPOSES NAVAL ACADEMY ON THE PACIFIC

Thinks Annapolis Attendance Should Be Recruited.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today threw cold water on the plan of Senator Phelan of California to establish a naval academy on the Pacific coast. The secretary declared that for the present, he favored bringing the attendance at the Annapolis academy up to its capacity before establishing another school. He said he would not support Senator Phelan's proposed bill.

Secretary Daniels added that after the Annapolis academy is filled, he would be in favor of establishing another institution on the coast rather than trying to enlarge the buildings at Annapolis. He indicated, however, he believed the Annapolis academy would suffice for some time.

ABE MARTIN

Some folks pay ther respects like it was takin' ther last cent.

Th' youg wife who kin properly brown fried mush is in no immediate danger o' cruel an' inhuman treatment.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER X—Continued.

And then out upon that white finger of sand came other things that dreaded the water as Gray Wolf dreaded it; a big fat porcupine, a sleek little marten, a fisher-cat that sniffed the air and wailed like a child. Those things that could not or would not swim outnumbered the others three to one. Hundreds of little ermine scurried along the shore like rats, their squeaking little voices sounding incessantly; foxes ran swiftly along the banks, seeking a tree or a windfall that might bridge the water for them; the lynx snarled and faced the fire; and Gray Wolf's own tribe—the wolves—dared take no deeper step than she.

Dripping and panting, and half choked by heat and smoke, Kazan came to Gray Wolf's side. There was but one refuge left near them, and that was the sand-bar. It reached out for 50 feet into the stream. Quickly he led his blind mate toward it. As they came through the low bush to the river-bed, something stopped them both. To their nostrils had come the scent of a deadlier enemy than fire. A lynx had taken possession of the sand-bar, and was crouching at the end of it. Three porcupines had dragged themselves into the edge of the water, and lay there like balls, their quills alert and quivering. A fisher-cat was snarling at the lynx. And the lynx, with ears laid back, watched Kazan and Gray Wolf as they began the invasion of the sand-bar.

Faithful Gray Wolf was full of fight, and she sprang shoulder to shoulder with Kazan, her fangs bared. With an angry snap, Kazan drove her back, and she stood quivering and whining while he advanced. Light-footed, his pointed ears forward, no menace or threat in his attitude, he advanced. It was the deadly advance of the husky trained in battle, skilled in the art of killing. A man from civilization would have said that the dog was approaching the lynx with friendly intentions. But the lynx understood. It was the old fued of many generations—made deadlier now by Kazan's memory of that night at the top of the Sun Rock.

Instinct told the fisher-cat what was coming, and it crouched low and flat; the porcupines, scolding like little children at the presence of enemies and the thickening clouds of smoke, thrust their quills still more erect. The lynx lay on its belly, like a cat, its hindquarters twitching, and gathered for the spring. Kazan's feet seemed scarcely to touch the sand as he circled lightly around it. The lynx pivoted as he circled, and then it shot in a round snarling ball over the eight feet of space that separated them.

Kazan did not leap aside. He made no effort to escape the attack, but met it fairly with the full force of his shoulders, as sledge-dog meets sledge-dog. He was ten pounds heavier than the lynx, and for a moment the big loose jointed cat with its twenty knife-like claws was thrown on its side. Like a flash Kazan took advantage of the moment, and drove for the back of the cat's neck.

In that same moment blind Gray Wolf leaped in with a snarling cry, and fighting under Kazan's belly, she fastened her jaws in one of the cat's hindlegs. The bone snapped. The lynx, twice outweighed, leaped backward, dragging both Kazan and Gray Wolf. It fell down on one of the porcupines, and a hundred quills drove into its body. Another leap and it was free fleeing into the face of the smoke. Kazan did not pursue. Gray Wolf came to his side and licked his neck, where fresh blood was crimsoning his tawny hide. The fisher-cat lay as if dead, watching them with fierce little black eyes. The porcupines continued to chatter, as if begging for mercy. And then a thick, black suffocating pall of smoke drove low over the sand-bar and with it came air that was furnace-hot.

At the uttermost end of the sand-bar Kazan and Gray Wolf rolled themselves into balls and thrust their heads under their bodies. The fire was very near now. The roar of it was like that of a great cataract, with now and then a louder crash of falling trees. The air was filled with ash and burning sparks, and twice Kazan drew forth his head to snap at blazing embers that fell upon and seared him like hot irons.

Close along the edge of the stream grew thick green bush, and when the fire reached this, it burned more slowly, and the heat grew less. Still, it was a long time before Kazan and Gray Wolf could draw forth their heads and breathe more freely. They found that the finger of sand reaching out into the river had saved them. Everywhere in that triangle between the two rivers the world had turned black, and was hot under foot.

The smoke cleared away. The wind changed again, and swung down cool and fresh from the north and west. The fisher-cat was the first to move cautiously back to the forests that had been, but the porcupines were still rolled into balls when Gray Wolf and Kazan left the sand-bar. They began to travel upstream, and before night came, their feet were sore from hot ash and burning embers.

The moon was strange and foreboding that night, like a spatter of blood in the sky, and through the long silent hours there was not even the hoot of an owl to give a sign that life still existed where yesterday had been a paradise of wild things. Kazan knew that there was nothing to hunt, and they continued to travel all that night. With dawn they struck a narrow swamp along the edge of the stream. [illegible] beavers had built a dam, a[illegible] were able to cross over in[illegible] country on the

CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible]

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause so much sickness and suffering and when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results may be expected.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys should have attention first because their work is most important.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run-down condition, commence taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney liver and bladder remedy, because if it proves to be the remedy you need and your kidneys begin to improve, they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized and that it stands the highest for its remarkable results in the most distressing cases.

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you suffer from annoying bladder troubles, frequently passing water night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh or sallow complexion, kidney trouble in its worst form may be stealing upon you.

Swamp-Root Is Pleasant to Take.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

without whom life could never be worth while! Refused her, to keep the faith!

He entered upon the bright scene inside, slipped unnoticed to the elevator and, still dazed, descended to the lobby. He would walk in the moonlight until his senses were regained. Near the main door of the De la Pax he ran into Henry Trimmer. Mr. Trimmer had a newspaper in his hand.

"What's the matter with the women nowadays?" he demanded indignantly. Minot tried in vain to push by him. "Seen what those London suffragettes have done now?" And Trimmer pointed to a headline.

"What have they done?" asked Minot.

"Done? They put dynamite under the statue of Lord Nelson in Trafalgar Square and blew it skyhigh. It fell over into the Strand——"

"Good!" cried Minot wildly. "Good! I hope to hell it smashed the whole of London!" And, brushing aside the startled Trimmer, he went out into the night.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when Mr. Minot, somewhat calmer of mind, returned to the De la Pax. As he stepped into the courtyard he was surprised to see a crowd gathered before the hotel. Then he noticed that from a second-floor window poured smoke and flame, and that the town fire department was wildly getting into action.

He stopped—his heart almost ceased beating. That was her window! The window to which he had called her on that night that seemed so far away—last night! Breathlessly he ran forward.

And he ran straight into a group just descending from the ballroom. Of that group Cynthia Meyrick was a member. For a moment they stood gazing at each other. Then the girl turned to her aunt.

"My wedding dress!" she cried. "I left it lying on my bed. Oh, I can't possibly be married tomorrow if that is burned!"

There was a challenge in that last sentence, and the young man for whom it was intended did not miss it. Mad with the injustice of life, he swooped down on a fireman struggling with a wabbly ladder. Snatching away the ladder, he placed it against the window from which the smoke and flame poured. He ran up it.

"Here!" shouted the chief of the fire department, laying angry hands on the ladder's base. "Wot you doing? You can't go in there."

"Why the devil can't I?" bellowed Minot. "Let go of that ladder!"

He plunged into the room. The smoke filled his nostrils and choked him. His eyes burned. He staggered through the smoky dusk into another room. His hands met the brass bars of a bed—then closed over something soft and filmy that lay upon it. He seized the something close, and hurried back into the other room.

A fireman at another window sought to turn a stream of water on him. Water—on that gown!

"Cut that out, you fool!" Minot shouted. The fireman, who had suspected himself of saving a human life, looked hurt. Minot regained his window. Disheveled, smoky, but victorious, half fell, half climbed, to the ground. The fire chief faced him.

"Who was you trying to rescue?" the chief demanded. His eyes grew wide. "You idiot," he roared, "they ain't nobody in that dress."

"Damn it, I know that," Minot cried. He ran across the lawn and stood, a panting, limp, battered, ludicrous figure before Cynthia Meyrick.

"I—I hope it's the right one," he said, and held out the gown.

She took his offering, and came very close to him.

"I hate you!" she said in a low tone. "I hate you!"

"I—I was afraid you would," he muttered.

A shout from the firemen announced that the blaze was under control. To his dismay, Minot saw that an admiring crowd was surrounding him. He broke away and hurried to his room.

Cynthia Meyrick's final words to him rang in his ears. Savagely he tore at his ruined collar.

Was this ridiculous farce never to end?

As if in answer, a distant clock struck twelve. He shuddered.

Tomorrow, at high noon.

CHAPTER XX.

'Please Kill."

Early Tuesday morning, while Mr. Minot still slept and mercifully forgot, two very wideawake gentlemen sat alone together in the office of the San Marco Mail. One was Manuel Gonzale, proprietor of that paper, as immaculate as the morn; the other was that broad and breezy gentleman known in his present incarnation as Mr. Martin Wall.

"Very neat. Very neat indeed," said Mr. Wall, gazing with evident approval at an inky smelling sheet that lay before him. "It ought to do the work. If it does, it will be the first stroke of luck I've had in San Marco."

Gonzale smiled, revealing two even rows of very white teeth.

"You do not like San Marco?" he ventured.

Mr. Wall snorted angrily.

"Like it? Does a beheaded man like an ax? In a long and golden professional career, I've never struck anything like this town before for hard luck. I'm not in it twenty-four hours when I'm left alone, my hands tied, with stuff enough to make your eyes pop out of your head. That's pleasant! Then, after spending two months and a lot of money in trailing Lord Harrowby for the family jools, I finally cop them. I give the crew of my borrowed boat orders to steam far, far away, and run to my cabin to gloat. Do I gloat? Ask me. I do not gloat. I find the famous Chain Lightning's Collar is a very superior collection of glass, worth about twenty-three cents. I send back the glass, and stick around, hoping for better days. And the best I get is a call from the owner of my yacht, with orders to vacate at once. When I first came here I swore I'd visit that jewelry store again—alone. But there's a jinx after me in this town. What's the use? I'm going to get out."

"But before [illegible] Man uel, "one stroke of luck you shall have."

"Maybe. I leave that to you. This kind of thing"—he motioned toward the damp paper—"is not in my line." He bent over a picture on the front page. "That cut came out pretty well, didn't it? Lucky we got the photograph before big brother George arrived."

"I have always found San Marco lucky," replied Gonzale. "Always—with one trifling exception." He drummed reminiscently on his desk.

"I say—who's this?" Mr. Wall pointed to a line just beneath the name of the paper. "Robert O'Neill, Editor and Proprietor," he read.

Manuel Gonzale gurgled softly somewhere within, which was his cunning, noncommittal way of indicating mirth.

"Ah—my very virtuous managing editor," he said. "One of those dogs who dealt so vilely with me—I have told you of that. Manuel Gonzale does not forget." He leaned closer. "This morning at two, after O'Neill and Howe had sent today's paper to press as usual, Luypas, my circulation manager, and I arrived. My virtuous editors had departed to their rest. Luypas and I stopped the presses, we substituted a first page form. O'Neill and Howe—they will not know. Always they sleep until noon. In this balmy climate, it is easy to lie abed."

Again Manuel Gonzale gurgled.

"May their sleep be dreamless," he said. "And should our work of the morning fail, may the name of O'Neill be the first to concern the police."

Wall laughed.

"A good idea," he remarked. He looked at his watch. "Nine-fifteen. The banks ought to be open now."

Gonzale got to his feet. Carefully he folded the page that had been lying on his desk.

"The moment for action has come," he said. "Shall we go down to the street?"

To Be Continued.

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady in Ark. owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

Rock Bottom on the Very Best Steel Roofing

Ever Made

This is positively the greatest roofing proposition ever made. Before you invest in new roof covering, siding or ceiling, first learn about the one best—by far the best from every viewpoint, and cheapest. Take no chances. Get Edwards' Freight Prepaid offers and note the big saving.

EDWARDS Reo Steel Cluster Shingles

Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles actually cost less—outlast three ordinary roofs—no painting or repairs. Rot-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof, and guaranteed lightning-proof. Any one can lay it, right over old shingles if you like.

Spanish Metal Tile

Impossible To Rust Edges and Nail Holes. Every sheet of Edwards' Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling or finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive TIGHTCOTE patented process after sheet has been stamped and reinforced. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust or corrode. By means of Edwards' Patent Interlocking Device (see illustration) all nails are driven through underlayer of metal only—no exposed nail holes.

Edwards Patent "Grip-Lock"

Garage $69.50 Up Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of Portable, Fireproof Metal Garages, $69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings FREE 64-page Garage Catalog.

Garage

FREE Roofing Book Edwards' Reo Steel Cluster Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam and Brick Designs. Painted or Galvanized Roofing direct to you at "rock bottom" factory prices. Write today for FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER on the lowest prices ever made for World's Best Roofing. Free Samples and Roofing Book No. 175.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 125-175 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device, protecting nail heads from weather—making roof absolutely watertight.

WORLD'S GREATEST ROOFING BOOK

SPECIAL OFFER COUPON

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 125-175 Pike St., Cincinnati

Please send FREE samples, Freight-Paid prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 175

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Address.....

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ENGINES, SPREADERS SEPARATORS. Highest quality. Prices about 1/3 to 1/2 less than you usually pay. 200,000 customers testify to fairest dealers and best machines. Catalog free. WM. GALLOWAY CO. BOX 3057, WATERLOO, IOWA.

As low as $7.90

$10,000.00 Backs This Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood SAW

This is the cheapest saw made. Only $7.90 saw frame to which a ripping table can be added. Guaranteed 1 year, money refunded and all charges paid if not satisfactory. Write for catalog.

Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 65 Belleville, Pa.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. BC London, Canada.

ROOFING!

Galvanized Freight Paid Prices

Buy Your Roofing Now Prices W-R-E-C-K-E-D

AJAX 38¢ PER ROLL

Send us your order now. We will give you the buying treat of your life. We have literally *wrecked* and *smashed* all previous prices. We absolutely save you from 1/3 to 1/2 on staple quality roofings. We are prepared to furnish you every grade of Ready Roofings, Metal Roofings, Ceiling and everything needed in the covering line.

This is the greatest sale of roofing we have ever advertised. We advise that you order direct from this advertisement. We guarantee satisfaction—your money back if you are not pleased. Our 23 years of honest dealing is your safeguard.

These Prices For Quick Buyers

Order Now. Be Sure to Mention Correct Lot Number

Lot No. 93 AR-310. AJAX high grade, rubber surface roofing, put up 108 square feet to the roll, two to three pieces to a roll, complete with nails and cement. 3 ply, 94c; 2 ply, 84c; 1 ply, 74c; ½ ply.....38c

Lot No. 93 AR-710. Our high grade painted metal roofing furnished in flat, 1¼ in. corrugated, V-crimped, standing seam and brick roofing styles. Flat sheets, 24 in. wide; other styles, 22 in. wide, furnished in 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 ft. lengths. State style wanted. Price per square of 100 square feet.....$1.34

Lot No. 93 AR-410. Galvanized roofing, full 26 gauge, heavy weight, 2½ in. corrugated sheets, 4 ft. and 4½ ft. long only. This material, in addition to being galvanized, will be *painted free of charge.* Price per square of 100 square feet.....$1.95

Lot No. 93 AR-910. Red and Green Slate Roofing, 108 sq. ft. to the roll, two to three pieces to the roll, complete with nails and cement, high grade covering, full weight and extra heavy. State color wanted. Per roll of 108 square feet.....$1.08

All the above prices are f. o. b. cars Chicago, NOT freight prepaid.

FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES

Send us to-day a sketch of your building, showing the size of your roof, length of rafters, etc.; or if you want Ceiling or Siding, give us the dimensions, so we can readily figure out your requirements, and thereby give you freight prepaid prices that are bound to mean tremendous savings to you.

COUPON C.H.W.Co., Dept. AR 93 Chicago

Send me free of all cost, samples of roofing, and quote me freight paid prices. The kind of building I have to cover is.....

Length of Rafters.....

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Do you want our Building Material Catalog?.....

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THIS ROOFING BOOK FREE

Mail the coupon now! We will mail you free of cost the most complete book of Roofing, Siding and Ceiling ever published. Shows anyone how to lay roofing without expert knowledge. It contains our latest quotations on Roofing sundries, such as Conductor Pipe, Eaves, Trough, etc. Also illustrates handsome designs in Metal Ceilings; gives you advice as to roofing paints and in every way is a valuable book for every property owner.

We carry everything in the building material line, including Lumber, Millwork, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Hardware, Fencing, and in fact practically everything "under the sun". If this interests you, ask in the coupon for our Building Material Catalog, as well as the Roofing Book.

Roofing Price Wrecker AR52

Chicago House Wrecking Co. 35th and Iron Streets Chicago

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like some reader of Farmstead to tell me how a saddle bred horse can be taught the different saddle the fox trot, etc. I have a 3-yeardle gaits such as the short lope or canter, the single or double four rack, old saddle horse which I wish to break to saddle gaits.—H., Illinois.

POULTRY

CARE OF FLOCK

Some farmer folks spend much time preparing hot feed, providing the necessary meat scraps and green food and then offset all good results that they might obtain by improperly caring for their flock. While proper feeding is most essential in the successful production of winter eggs, care and the poultry quarters are equally as important.

If you should feed every egg-producing food known, and house your flock in damp, draughty buildings, you will surely fail to get those coveted eggs. If you provide an abundance of clean, pure water, even when the mercury is at zero and it freezes almost as soon as you set it out, and turn hens out in snowy, sleety weather, you will surely fail again.

It is absolutely necessary to frequently clean up the poultry house. A dirty, filthy hen-house littered with an accumulation of the droppings of months, with unclean, louse infected nests, will destroy the health of the flock and be a sure preventive of success. Clean up often, whitewash everything within the building, walls and perches. In the dust-bath, which it is necessary to provide in winter, mix a goodly measure of a reliable louse powder, and change the dust often. When the hens bathe in such prepared dust, they will rid themselves readily of the death-dealing lice and mites.

It is not necessary to have the henhouse as warm as many suppose. If it is warm enough to prevent frosted combs and feet, it is sufficient, but it must be free from draughts. Hens that roost in cold, draughty buildings often suffer from roup, pip and other poultry diseases. A cold, dry hen-house, providing it is free from draugths, is to be preferred to a damp, warm one which is a breeder of every known poultry disease.

In properly caring for a flock in winter it is highly essential to have them busily exercising the whole day through so that they may keep up a brisk circulation, warding off the chilly, shivering feelings. Make your fowls dig for every morsel of food they get in winter. Don't throw the feed to them twice daily and after they have eaten their portion allow them to stand about in the bleak freezing weather trying to instil a little warmth into their chilled bodies. Right here is where the average person fails to get results, for all that well ordered food is consumed to make animal heat instead of making eggs.

Even when feeding the hot morning mash, place the troughs in which it is fed, high enough to cause an exertion to reach it. When feeding the small grain for scratching in the deep litter of leaves, scatter little at a time, but often, so that they must be kept continually at it the whole day long. A cabbage securely nailed to the wall just within stretching reach of the fowls is an ideal way of feeding green food intelligently.

The very last feed of the day should be corn roasted in the oven on the ear, until nicely brown. Cut up in short lengths and give piping hot. Fed thus it is greatly relished by the fowls and provides abundant exercise as well.

TRAPPING

MUSKRAT ADVICE

Because of the fact that muskrats are obtainable in practically every part of the United States as well as in lower Canada, the Ohio Fish and Game Protective association has issued a bulletin which will be of general interest to hunters and trappers.

In part, the announcement says: This is the time of year for trapping muskrat, or musquash, found in almost every part of the United States and Canada, along marshes, in fresh water and salt water districts.

The muskrat is nocturnal, but is frequently seen in daytime.

His food consists mostly of grasses, roots of rushes, flags and other roots and tender shoots found around their homes. They also like grain and vegetables, the carrot and turnip being favorites.

Along fast water the home of the rat is burrowed into the banks of streams, usually just above the high level of the water, but sometimes below.

Their houses in marshes, swamps and still water are cone-shaped and are built of the tops of flags and rushes and sometimes stand as high as four or five feet above the water. The entrance is under the water, to keep out cold, also the enemy.

The muskrat is prime, from the trapper's standpoint, in midwinter. There are many ways of trapping him.

One way is to find a "slide" where the muskrat comes into the water. Place the trap a few inches under water at the bottom of the "slide." Use No. 0 or No. 1 trap and drive the stake full length of chain in deep water.

For winter trapping in houses, make an opening and place the traps on the bed, covering the opening and staking the chain outside the house.

Visit the traps morning and night.

Some trappers, when they find houses numerous, destroys some of them, as the animals will house in one place, making trapping easier.

THE GARDEN

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

The ever-bearing strawberry is receiving much advertising and some nursery literature tells about profits of $1,000 per acre. Prices on the plants, too, are held up considerably beyond spring bearing sorts. One writer's experience is that the ever-bearers are usually a complete failure under ordinary conditions of culture. The climate of the Mississippi valley is too hot and dry for them to be depended on to bear regularly. In cool summers and fall, with plenty of rain, such as we are having this year, they will bear fairly well, although by no means equal to spring varieties. The berries are not so large nor so numerous. But here our Augusts are nearly always too hot and dry for the plants to do much more than live. And I have found it to be the same way in the case of so-called ever-bearing raspberries.

But the ever-bearer will redeem itself in the spring, if given a chance, by bearing an immense crop of medium size berries that are of extra good quality. One of the distinguishing marks of the ever-bearer is its wonderful productiveness; no variety exceeds it in this respect. The latest and most highly improved specimens of this family have also been bred up to be good plant makers, and we see them making runners as freely as common sorts. Where one is in a position to use irrigation on ever-bearers, there seems no reason why they should not be made profitable commercially; that is, if the climate be not too hot, in which case artificial shade might have to be employed.

Prices are now so much reduced, however, that there is no reason why any one should not satisfy his curiosity by testing some of this new family, bearing in mind that they should have the coolest and moistest location possible.

THE ORCHARD

ABOUT PEARS

The susceptibility of pear trees to blight has resulted in the destruction of many pear trees in all parts of the country. From reports received there are few new trees being planted and you wonder what the future of the pear industry is to be. Will there come a time when pears will be a rarity in the list of fruits or will there be a new variety originated that will be more resistant to the disease than any now. Or perhaps some method of controlling the blight will be discovered that does not demand the destruction of the affected tree? The Keifer is said to be the least affected of any variety, yet there have been Keifer trees that were practically ruined by the "black death" of the fruit industry. The blight spreads from the pear to the apple and other fruits and many apple growers will not have a pear tree on the place. It is unfortunate that such a state of affairs has come about, for the pear is a fine fruit and mankind would be a great loser if its production should cease. What about this situation? Is there any real danger?

WHERE APPLES GROW

The apple industry of the northwest has been so extensively advertised that the average reader believes that the west leads in commercial apple production. This is far from the truth.

Reports of railroads and boat lines in apple producing regions show that for the last crop year there were 45,066,000 bushels of apples received for shipment in the entire United States. Of these 30,863,000 bushels came from east of the Mississippi and 14,006,000 from west of the Mississippi.

Taking out the 7,578,000 bushels of apples produced in the Missouri river valley, leaves only 6,428,000 bushels, which is the total production of the Pacific coast states last year.

The states cast of the Alleghany Mountains produced 25,286,000 bushels, the Pacific coast states 6,428,000 bushels, and the middle western states 13,352,000 bushels.

The eastern states are the oldest apple producing section; and are, of course, ahead in production, but reliable reports indicate that the apple industry is growing much more rapidly in the middle west than in any other section.

This development is most apparent along the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and their main branches, and the Great Lakes. Many thousands of acres have been set in apple orchards in the last ten years, and these young trees are being scientifically cared for by orchard experts. They are being set as a business proposition by business farmers.

Manufacturers of orchard implements and machinery, sprayers and spraying materials, harrows, tractors, apple graders and other related machinery, who wish to expand their industries, will do well to cultivate trade relations in the middle western orchard districts, which give promises of great future development along the line of more high-grade fruit.

LIVE STOCK

CAUSE OF COLIC

Colic in horses and cattle is from various causes, but is more particularly due to sudden changes in feed or to eating more feed than can be easily digested by the animal at that time. The amount of feed that an animal may digest at one time under certain conditions may be entirely too much under other conditions. Since colic may be caused by so many different things, no one remedy will prove effective in all cases.

As a general rule, most of the colics that are seen in farm stock are due to improper feeding. In those cases the best general treatment that might be used would be to give as early as possible a physic of salts or oil. To relieve the pain seen particularly in spasmodic colic, the safest general treatment that can be used is to give from one to one and one-half ounces of chloral hydrate, dissolved in a pint of water, to which has been added one teaspoonful of ground ginger.

Do not give laudanum in such cases, as it only tends to produce constipation, and on this account is one of the poorest remedies that you can use. —L. L. Lewis, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

RAISING HOGS

In beginning to raise hogs select any one of the breeds you like best. Get a good judge of hogs to select for you from one to five sows, not more. Select good individuals that come from prolific strains on both sides. The man who has had no experience with hogs should start with one choice brood sow. His herd will increase as fast as his ability to manage it. With careful management from 12 to 20 pigs should be raised the first year from a prolific mature sow. The beginner should study his hogs closely, becoming acquainted intimately with their habits, their likes and dislikes, learning what they need and what is bad for them. Cheapness in production is the first point to be mastered by the beginner. In his breeding he should work for large litters, early maturity and quality. Starting with one sow, it will pay to buy a mature one that has shown that she will produce good pigs, and raise eight to ten at a litter. She should have two litters a year. Cheap shelter can be made with straw, sod or boards. The beginner can watch his small lot of hogs carefully, and learn how to make them grow rapidly at least expense. If any trouble occurs, it can usually be seen in a small lot of pigs before it is past curbing. When there is a loss it cannot be heavy and the grower gets his experience cheaply. The second year three or four of the sow pigs should be saved with their dams. The third year the grower should have learned enough about growing hogs to be able to handle 10 sows and their produce, and after that he should know enough to slowly increase his hog herd to the limit of his farm.

THE DAIRY

SKIM MILK FOR CALVES

Two lots of four calves each, one fed whole milk, and the other skim milk and boiled flaxseed, were used in an experiment recently conducted at the North Dakota Experiment Station. The experiment was undertaken to determine how well dairy calves could be grown on skim milk. The first three weeks both lots were fed whole milk. From then on, Lot No. 1 was fed eight pounds of whole milk and eight pounds of skim milk daily, while Lot No. 2 was given 16 pounds of skim milk and one pound of boiled flaxseed, which replaced the fat taken out in the cream. During the first three months Lot No. 1 made somewhat larger gains and looked a little more thrifty, but, during the next three months, Lot No. 2 caught up. At six months several experienced dairy cattle breeders pronounced the calves in Lot No. 2 equal to those in Lot No. 1 in individual merit and dairy development. When the calves were five weeks old they were also fed clover hay and a grain ration made up of equal parts of whole oats and bran. To this was added one-tenth, by weight, of linseed meal. It cost $19 less, per head, to feed the skim milk calves than those fed half whole milk, to the age of six months.

DAIRY RULES

Prof. Humphrey, of the University of Wisconsin, gives the following 10 commandments for better dairy stock:

1. Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.
2. Be regular in time of milking.
3. Keep stables clean, well lighted and ventilated.
4. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.
5. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester, and test the product of each cow.
6. Discard the animals which have failed, at the end of the year, to pay for their keep.
7. Breed your cows to a pure bred registered dairy bull from a family having a large and profitable production of butter fat.
8. Raise well the heifer calves from cows which, for one or more generations, have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat.
9. Breed heifers to drop their first calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.
10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. It will help you keep posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your dairy herd.

FARM BRIEFS

Experiments show little profit is secured by cooking, grinding and soaking corn for hogs.

The thrashing of nearly all seeds can be effectively done by rubbing or pounding them in bags. Most seeds are harder than the chaff and bits of dried pulp or leaves, so that the working or pounding reduces the trash to dust.

Corn is a common food for hogs, but when it is in the roasting ear stage it should be used in limited quantities.

Select the prospective brood sows as early as possible. Pick out of the litter the gilts that have quality, plenty of stretch, long, strong backs, good feet that stand up well on the toes with the toes together, and that are uniform. Get them from large litters and from sows that are good milkers. And then feed and care for them so they will not be stunted in their growth and development.

Lots of men wear their pockets all out lugging nails, bolts and such things around in them. Good things to have along; but an old wallet to carry them in will save the pockets, and maybe something more valuable.

The average American farm family consumes over $100 worth of meat per year.

Cut cions of apples for winter root-grafting or to use next spring in top-working. Store in sand or sawdust in such a way as to prevent their drying out or becoming moist enough to grow.

At this season of the year it is well to remember that barnyard manure is a valuable and perishable product. No system of storing has entirely done away with losses in connection with it. The liquid may run away and the soluble plant food leak out, or the nitrogen is lost by heating.

Many persons advocate the feeding of barley in the grain rations of chickens and many commercially prepared foods contain it in large proportions. Barley is very hard to digest, and for that reason should be fed very sparingly, as it often causes serious trouble.

Drag roads carefully and see that they go into the winter in good shape.

The calves that are born in the fall need comfortable quarters during the winter; otherwise they will begin the spring dwarfed and checked in their development to an extent that can scarcely be overcome by any feeding or handling during the summer.

Bacon that commands top market price is usually of a good thickness with less fat and a greater per cent of lean meat, nicely interspersed in the fat tissue.

The farmer who is up to snuff will be found this winter at the farmers' institutes and other meetings where things are to be learned.

Wood ashes should be carefully saved and applied to the spots on the farm where the soil is most in need of potash. The common mistake of mixing them with hen manure should, however, be avoided as this sets up a chemical process, causing the release of nitrogen and a consequent loss in the value of the manure.

Be your own junkman if no other ever comes your way. Gather up the old pieces of iron and such things and take them to town. Turn them into money. This is one way to make the dollars come.

GRAPES SHOULD BE PRUNED WHILE IN DORMANT CONDITION

Fall or winter pruning of grape vines in the home garden, as well as on the commercial plantation, may be done at any time during mild weather while the vines are in a dormant condition. In general, the period from November to March gives the most satisfactory results, but the work should in all cases be done at least a week or ten days before the vines are likely to start into growth.

In the colder sections of the country, wherever varieties not hardy enough to withstand severe winters, the vines must be artificially protected. Under such circumstances the vines should be pruned as soon as they become dormant. The system of pruning should be such as to easily admit of laying down the stalk and canes for next season's fruit production. The next step is to cover these parts with litter, leaves or earth in such a way as to protect them from severe or repeated freezing and thawing and to leave them so covered until just before the season for growth the following spring.

There are several species of grapes, each adapted to particular sections of the country, and each responds best to a particular method of culture, pruning and training.

The vine normally produces its fruit on shoots of the current season's growth, which in turn grow from buds developed the previous season. All pruning must, therefore, be based on this characteristic of the plant. After determining the system of pruning best suited to the conditions, species and variety the vine should be so handled, during its early life, as to develop a general framework of the type desired.

The pruning the first winter after the planting of the vines is determined by the character of the growth made by the plants. If the growth has been short and weak all the wood except the strongest shoot should be removed and this should be cut back to two or three buds. If a strong growth has been made and there is one straight, well-ripened shoot, all other growth should be removed, and this cane cut back to the height at which it is intended to head the vine. This will concentrate all the force and growth of the plant into the cane which is to become the trunk of the vine. From this only such shoots should be allowed to grow as are needed for shaping the vine for the following, its first, fruiting season. After this framework has been established, the fruit-bearing part of the plant should be so pruned that it will be renewed from year to year and so adjusted to the variety and the food supply as never to allow the plant to overbear, but at the same time to induce it to bear its full capacity. Under such treatment the body of the plant will gradually become stronger and its fruiting capacity will increase correspondingly.

The manner of renewing the bearing wood of a vine depends in a large measure on the species to which the variety belongs and the kind of trellis used for training it.

Not only do different countries have different methods of pruning and training, but methods often vary in the several districts of the same country. Those interested in the methods of pruning and training used in this country will find them illustrated and described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 471, entitled Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training, which can be had free on application to the department.

PEACH & APPLE TREES 2c & UP

Pear, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Strawberry Vines, Nuts, etc. GENUINE HALE BUDDED from Bearing J. H. HALE TREES. GENUINE Delicious APPLES. CATALOG FREE. TENN. NURSERY CO. Box 34, CLEVELAND, TENN.

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Write Direct for our new Brochure, *"BETTER SERVICE,"* and a beautiful Color-Photograph of the *New Royal Master-Model 10.*

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Nothing we can tell you here can give you a fair idea of the remarkable ease and speed with which you can make butter with the wonderful Fayway—and better butter than you have ever been able to make with any ordinary churn. The only way for you to be convinced of these facts is to make butter with it on your own farm—to prove everything for yourself. That is why we offer to send you the Fayway without a cent of advance payment—without a deposit—without even a promise to buy—and use it in every kind of buttermaking tests for 30 days absolutely at our risk. If it is Fayway does not make butter (from either cream or whole milk) in less than half the time consumed by the best churn you ever saw or used—if it doesn't make the best butter you ever tasted—if you don't consider it the most remarkable butter making invention ever offered—we don't want you to keep it. Send it back at our expense. If you do keep it you may pay all cash or on easy monthly payments.

Genuine bronze Ball Bearings make it easiest-to-operate churn ever built. Only churn with ball bearings. Perfectly adjustable to all conditions affecting the churnability of cream.

The New and Improved Fayway TRADE MARK

Butter Separator

The Fayway principle solves the question of finer butter under all conditions. It keeps the fat globules intact. Ordinary churns break them down. Result—greasy, salvy butter. Fayway butter has better body, contains less moisture, keeps longer, looks and tastes better than any "churned" butter. It's the extra fine butter that brings you fancy prices.

5c to 10c More Per Pound for Fayway butter than for ordinary butter. You can actually get it because of its better quality. And you get more butter because the Fayway recovers all the butter-fat. Ordinary churns leave up to 4% of the butter-fat in the butter milk. Extra profits alone pay for it over and over again.

5 Year Guarantee Only Farm Churn that can stand up under such a strong guarantee. Think of it! We guarantee this marvelous butter-maker for 5 years. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. This is the machine that has revolutionized butter making on the farm. Don't confuse it with any other churn—its principle is "different."

FREE Buttermaking Course Opens your eyes to bigger butter profits. No matter how small or large a herd you milk you should know the secrets this course reveals. Post card brings facts and proof. Write today—NOW!

The Fayway Co., 191 John St., Cincinnati, O.

Opening of a New Town

And 10,000 Acres of Choice Land on the Tampa and Gulf Coast R. R.

New Port Richey, Florida, 36 miles northwest of Tampa and only 1½ miles from the Gulf of Mexico; situated on the high banks of the beautiful Cotee River. Ideal location for a City; high rolling land; abundance of rock, clay and marl; macadamized roads to Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Bellair and St. Petersburg; good drinking water; unsurpassed fishing, hunting and boating; delightful climate the year round.

More hard surfaced streets and brick walls now being built in New Port Richey than any other town of its size in the United States. Town only one year old; developed entirely by Northern people; has beautiful park, school, church, community club, macadamized roads, two hotels, post office, telephones, stores, etc.

Unparalleled opportunities for investors, business men and home-seekers. Choice building lots, $50 to $250. Easy terms. Now is the time to invest; fastest growing town on West Coast. Center of citrus growing and winter resort district. Almost one-third of the population of Florida live within 40 miles of this town. 5, 10 and 40 acre tracts—low prices and easy terms. Send for particulars. Agents wanted.

R. L. SMITH, Industrial Agent
145 Main Street, New Port Richey, Fla.

PFILE'S 66 VARIETIES farm-raised Land and Water-Fowls. Eggs in season. Illus. Catalogue, and "Grower's Guide," 2c. An honest deal. Write today. HENRY PFILE, Farmer-Poultryman, Box 710 Freeport, Ill.

GEN. OBREGON ENTERS JUAREZ

Military Head of De Facto Government Gets Welcome.

El Paso, Dec. 31.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, military commander of the de facto Mexican government, formally entered Juarez at noon today.

Three thousand soldiers, headed by Gen. Gabriel Gaviera, newly appointed commander of the Juarez forces, were drawn in line to receive him, as he crossed the international border in an automobile, accompanied by Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso.

Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, nine chances out of ten

Resinol Soap will clear it

Just try Resinol Soap for a week and see if it does not make a blessed difference in your skin. It also helps to make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. Both are sold by all Druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

NEW DRY STATES TO FORCE ISSUE

Seven Commonwealths to Put on Lid Jan. 1; Great Congress Fight Near.

Washington, Dec. 29.—With the reassembling of congress next week, seven states will have been added to the list of commonwealths dry under statutory prohibition.

The seven states; where, as the result of recent prohibition elections, saloons and bars will be closed from Friday night on, include Arkansas, which enters upon the operations of what is believed to be the most stringent prohibition law in the country; Colorado, Iowa, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The other state that with the coming of the new year will climb on to the water wagon is South Carolina.

Nineteen Dry States.

Reports reaching Washington today were to the effect that in some states, police had to be called to subdue rioting around the liquor shops where patrons were engaging in the rush to stock up before the prohibitory law takes effect. The new states swell the total of prohibition commonwealths to 19, which have a population of more than 25,000,000.

The seven additions increase the dry population of the United States by about 9,000,000.

The accession to the ranks of the dry states is to be used as a club by the organized anti-liquor forces in the fight before the present session of congress for a national prohibition resolution, coupled with a bill to make the District of Columbia as the seat of the national government, dry, Jan. 1, 1917. Bitter as are the fights over liquor legislation in the states, nowhere does it appear to be reflected more acutely than among the members of congress.

Can't Avoid Vote.

Hope by a good percentage of the members that a vote could be avoided this winter has practically been abandoned. The anti-liquor organization has massed in Washington for the present session the most formidable lobby that ever knocked at the doors of congress. It is a lobby organized and directed by men with years of experience in politics, as well as the winding ways of legislative procedure. There is to be a demand for a vote that, from present indications, will have to be met.

In the senate some of the most influential members, Democrats and Republicans, are preparing to push prohibition legislation. The prohibition resolution has been introduced in this congress, as it was the last, by a southern Democrat, Senator Shepard of Texas.

For political as well as other reasons, the bill will receive the votes of a large number of the southern senators if it comes to a vote.

ITCHING ECZEMA FOR SIX MONTHS

Face and Body Covered with Blisters, Started to Spread. Child Very Cross and Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My niece suffered with itching eczema for nearly six months. Her face and body were covered with blisters which broke open and started to spread, and as soon as one blister opened a few days later more eruptions would appear. Her face was a fright to look at and the child was very cross and could not sleep nights.

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using two boxes of the Cuticura Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap she was entirely healed." (Signed) Miss Therese Selesky, 2016 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

CONGRESS MAY REDUCE POSTAGE

Zone System Is Proposed in Bill by Wisconsin Congressman.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Bebore congress recessed for the holidays 21 different bills had been introduced by its members for a more equitable adjustment of the postal rates on first-class mail matter. Such a strong demand is being made for a change in the existing rates by the small business people that it seems probable some definite action will be taken at this session on one of the many propositions that have been advanced.

Most of the bills introduced propose a straight reduction in the rate on all local delivery letters from 2 cents to 1 cent per ounce. The friends of the proposition offer the argument that the proposed reduction will not cause any falling off in the annual revenues and will act as a needed stimulant to business generally.

The Stafford Bill.

Of the many bills introduced on the subject the one drafted by Congressman William H. Stafford of Wisconsin, who has served more than ten years on the House postal committee, differs in many respects from other one-cent letter postage bills in that it recognizes the zone system of charging and also the principle of reducing cost with increasing units of weight. It extends one-cent postage to letters for local delivery within the confines of the city delivery district where the letter is deposited and also for delivery on any rural or star routes emanating from the office where the letter is deposited, or vice versa.

The rate of postage on such letters is one cent for the first ounce and an additional cent for every additional ounce and a half.

Close Student of Question.

Another principal feature of the Stafford bill is that for all other first-class letter mail for delivery outside the zone just described, though the rate for the first ounce is the same as at present, two cents, only one cent additional is provided to be the rate for each additional ounce.

While on the postal committee Mr. Stafford has given extensive study to the question of postal revenues and expenditures and he firmly believes that there is even large profit to the government with the reduced rates as provided by his bill. He said that "with the inauguration of a one-cent local delivery postage the merchants and people generally, who use the mails so frequently for local delivery, will be induced to utilize the mails still more by reason of the reduction of the rate."

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

opposite side. For another day and another night they traveled westward, and this brought them into the thick country of swam and timber along the Waterfound.

And as Kazan and Gray Wolf came from the west, there came from the Hudson Bay post to the east a slim dark-faced French halfbreed by the name of Henri Loti, the most famous lynx hunter in all the Hudson's Bay country. He was prospecting for "signs," and he found them in abundance along the Waterfound. It was a game paradise, and the snow-shoe rabbit abounded in thousands. As a consequence the lynxes were thick, and Henri built his trapping shack, and then returned to the post to wait until the first snows fell, when he would come back with his team, supplies and traps.

And up from the south, at this same time, there was slowly working his way by canoe and trail a young university zoologist who was gathering material for a book on The Reasoning of the Wild. His name was Paul Weyman, and he had made arrangements to spend a part of the winter with Henri Loti, the half-breed. He brought with him plenty of paper, a camara and the photograph of a girl. His only weapon was a pocket-knife.

And meanwhile Kazan and Gray Wolf found the home they were seeking in a thick swamp five or six miles from the cabin that Henri Loti had built.

CHAPTER XI

ALWAYS TWO BY TWO.

It was January when a guide from the post brought Paul Weyman to Henri Loti's cabin on the Waterfound. He was a man of thirty-two or three, full of the red-blooded life that made Henri like him at once. If this had not been the case, the first few days in the cabin might have been unpleasant, for Henri was in bad humor. He told Weyman about it their first night, as they were smoking pipes alongside the redly glowing box stove.

"It is damn strange," said Henri. "I have lost seven lynx in the traps, torn to pieces like they were no more than rabbits that the foxes had killed. No thing—not even bear—have ever tackled lynx in a trap before. It is the first time I ever see it. And they are torn up so bad they are not worth one half dollar at the post. Seven!—that is over two hundred dollar I have lost! There are two wolves who do it! Two—I know it by the tracks—always two—an'—never one. They follow my trapline an' eat the rabbits I catch. They leave the fisher-cat, an' the mink, an' the ermine, an' the marten; but the lynx—sacre an' damn!—they jump on him an' pull the fur from him like you pull the wild cotton balls from the burn-bush! I have tried strychnine in deer fat, an' I have set traps and deadfalls, but I can not catch them. They will drive me out unless I get them, for I have taken only five good lynx, an' they have destroyed seven."

This roused Weyman. He was one of that growing number of thoughtful men who believe that man's egoism, as a race, blinds him to many of the more wonderful facts of creation. He had thrown down the gantlet, and with a logic that had gained him a nation-wide hearing, to those who believed that man was the only living creature who could reason, and that common sense and cleverness when displayed by any other breathing thing were merely instinct. The facts behind Henri's tale of woe struck him as important, and until midnight they talked about the two strange wolves.

"There is one big wolf an' one smaller," said Henri. "An' it is always the big wolf who goes in an' fights the lynx. I see that by the snow. While he's fighting, the smaller wolf makes many tracks in the snow just out of reach, an' then when the lynx is down, or dead, it jumps in an' helps tear it into pieces. All that I know by the snow. Only once have I seen where the smaller one went in an' fought with the other, an' then there was blood all about that was not lynx blood; I trailed the devils a mile by the dripping."

During the two weeks that followed, Weyman found much to add to the material of his book. Not a day passed that somewhere along Henri's trapline they did not see the trails of the two wolves, and Weyman observed that—as Henri had told him—the foot-prints were always two by two, and never one by one. On the third day they came to a trap that had held a lynx, and at sight of what remained Henri cursed in both French and English until he was purple in the face. The lynx had been torn until its pelt was practically worthless.

Weyman saw where the smaller wolf had waited on its haunches, while its companion had killed the lynx. He did not tell Henri all he thought. But the days that followed convinced him more and more that he had found the most dramatic exemplification of his theory. Back of this mysterious tragedy of the trap-line there was a reason.

Why did the two wolves not destroy the fisher-cat, the ermine and the marten? Why was their feud with the lynx alone?

To Be Continued.

SOMETHING STOPPED THEM BOTH.

WOMEN OF OHIO.

Women Everywhere Endorse this "Favorite"

Cambridge, Ohio.—"I used 'Favorite Prescription' and found it an ideal woman's medicine. I was run down, dragging around, with lost ambition and strength. I used several bottles of this medicine and found it built me up nicely, and the permanent benefit was simply marvelous. I never have had to use it again. I give credit for my health to this sovereign remedy. I have given Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription to my daughter also."—Mrs. D. W. NOSSET, 132 South 9th St., Cambridge, Ohio.

Thousands of women who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer from ailments peculiar to women when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly functions to perfect health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It practically does away with the pains of maternity. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the hourly happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF THIS PAPER.—Any person desiring a copy of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser before the edition is exhausted should send this notice together with three dimes or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and a copy will be sent by return mail, all charges prepaid.

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Turns night into day. Gives better light than gas, electricity or 18 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For Homes, Stores, Halls, Churches. A child can carry it. Makes its light from common gasoline. No wick. No chimney. Absolutely SAFE.

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BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7020—Boys' Blouse Suit.

Shirt and trousers form this suit. The shirt has the fronts plain, with a shallow yoke in the back, below which the material is gathered. The neck may have a permanent turnover collar or a band finish. The plain long sleeves end in a cuff. The lower edge of the shirt is fastened on a tape and does not extend below the waistline. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7498—Ladies' Dress.

This is a season of one-piece dresses and this model gives us a plain design. It has a side front closing to the blouse and this may be made with high neck and standing collar or with the neck round and finished with a wide, square collar. The sleeves are plain and end at the wrist. The skirt has four gores and is given a somewhat circular cut. It closes at the side of the front and measures 2½ yards at the lower edge in the medium size.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure.

7528—Ladies' Bathrobe.

This gown is also suitable for a lounging robe. It has the sacque cut, but is given some fullness and has a seam down the center of the back, with center front closing. A wide collar trims the neck and cuffs finish the full length sleeves. Blankets, flannel, velours, corduroy and many novelty woolens may serve for this garment of comfort.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 40 in. bust measure.

7501—Child's Dress.

The closing of the plain blouse of this smart little dress is placed at the side, with fancy tab at the upper end. The sleeves are plain and long. The two piece skirt also closes at the side of the front. There is a panel in front and the back is gathered where waist and skirt are joined together. Such materials as cashmere, serge, gabardine and the like, and especially velveteen, are liked for these little frocks.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

7530—Ladies' Waist.

Made in the latest style, this waist closes in the back. It has some fullness in both front and back and the neck is high with standing, turnover collar. The sleeves are very loose and are long, ending at the wrist. Voile, silk, crepe fabric, etc., are used for these waists.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7296—Ladies' Three-Gore Skirt.

Quite plain in style, this skirt has three gores, with either high or regulation waistline and with side front closing. There is a fancy pouch pocket at one side and the lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size. Such fabrics as serge, prunella, whipcord and corduroy are liked for skirts of this type.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

7009—Ladies' Apron.

In this design we have an apron with a bib covering the entire front of the bodice. In the back the material is arranged to cover the lower part of the waist, but is open in a deep V in the center. The front gore is narrow and adjusted to the figure, while the back gores are slightly gathered. The garment fastens in the center of the back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7497—Girls' Dress.

While quite plain in style, this frock has a tone which cannot be surpassed. The sacque cut is used and there is a side front closing. At the neck is a small flat collar and a band cuff finishes the sleeve, which may be either long or short. A belt of the trimming material or of silk or leather may be placed at the waistline.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 50 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

GRIP SPREADS RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

No Hope of Combating Malady, Says Washington.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The grip epidemic has reached almost every city in the United States, according to reports which began coming in today to the United States public health service from every corner of the country.

Health authorities of Maryland and Indiana informed the health service that the epidemic now prevails in every city in those states and is invading the rural sections.

While the health service is gathering data of the number of grip cases and the deaths resulting from them, it was stated that it has no hope of effectually combating the malady. It can do no more than issue warnings and let the epidemic run its course, officials said.

MAY CONTINUE THE WAR TAXES

Congress Expected to Keep Special Levies in Force Indefinitely.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Indefinite continuation of certain sections of the war tax, if not of the whole law, is considered probable by treasury officials. The reasons assigned are:

1. The burden on imports must be kept light and, if possible, be made lighter.

2. The prohibition movements and the campaigns against the use of tobacco are cutting down consumption of those commodities and will cut down revenue from that source.

3. The new preparedness policy to which the administration is committed will require constantly increasing expenditures for both army and navy.

4. The great reclamation projects, possible government ownership of telephone and telegraphs and general internal development through national aid will demand large sums.

It is pointed out that the liquor and tobacco taxes, which were imposed during the civil war as war taxes, have remained in effect for so long that they are now considered ordinary taxes.

In addition to the continuation of the war tax, the administration financiers look to an increased income tax and an inheritance tax.

PENNY POSTAGE PUSHED

Washington, Dec. 31.—Advocates of 1-cent letter postage throughout the United States believe the first steps in that direction will be taken during the present session of congress by the enactment of 1-cent postage on "drop" letters.

Tremendous Value for 15c

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkable Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It cost the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 82 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Advt.

OLD OAKEN BUCKET IS DOOMED BY U. S. BOARD

Washington, Dec. 31.—The old oaken bucket is doomed! The thirst-quenching receptacle must have the rust removed from its bindings and the moss must be scraped off. This is the verdict of the advisory board of the United States Public Health Service, in session here today. The board has recommended that a special campaign be made by the Public Health Service for rural sanitation, especially in protecting all drinking water, as a precaution against typhoid fever.

G. O. P. INVITES PRODIGALS BACK

Convention Call Breathes Spirit of Peace and Asks Support of All.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In a proclamation breathing the spirit of conciliation and providing for a procedure designed to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of 1912, the Republican national committee issued the call for the Republican convention at Chicago June 7 next.

An invitation to the Progressives to return to the fold of the old party is found in this language:

"The Republican electors of the several states and the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine islands, and all other electors, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said convention."

Seats - Primary Delegates.

The call promises that delegates chosen in primaries in accordance with state laws will be recognized and placed on the temporary roll of the convention. This is an earnest that the national committee will not prevent the seating of direct primary delegates, as it did notably in the case of two California delegates in 1912.

Inasmuch as more than a majority of the delegates will be chosen by direct state primaries there will be less room for the trouble caused in 1912 by the national committee's decision of contests.

Fewer Delegates Than in 1912.

The convention will consist of 973 delegates, as compared with 1,078 in 1912.

In accordance with the plan for reorganization of the party adopted in 1913, the southern representation has been reduced from 250 to 174.

This will lessen, though not entirely remove, the danger of defeat of the popular will by boss control of the "hand picked" southern delegates, who constitute little more than a "paper" representation of Republican electors.

DECLARES WIPING OUT OF PARASITES AIDS GERMANY

New Yorker Ascribes Greater Efficiency Due to That

Washington, Dec. 30.—Germany's "greater efficiency" as compared with Great Britain and France in the present war, William English Walling of New York told the American sociological society in session here today, is due to the fact that in Germany parasitical classes have been largely done away with, and that had led to relative industrial superiority.

"I believe the influence of the autocratic and class controled German state on the industry of that country has probably already done as much harm as good. But all the harm that has been done the government of Germany by junkers is more than compensated for by the pernicious influence and deadweight of the ententes and firmly rooted wealthy classes of Great Britain and France.

"Largely idle or dilletantes at best and in almost every instance given over to foolish and unsocial extravagances of colossal dimensions, they have absorbed a very large part of the nation's income and industrial power. Political democracy has not failed in these countries, it has not known what to do with its success.'

India's financial difficulties have caused serious embarrassment to the pearl market.

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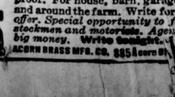

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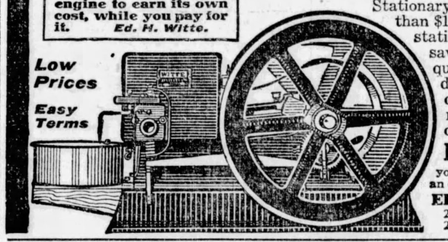

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Elihu Root, an also-won't.

'Tis not all of life to live for payday.

The First Lady of the Land promises to obey. A noble example to set her sisters.

Perhaps the hyphen will always be used between links of sausage.

To a married man Damocles' sword was nothing. Nearly always he has a bunch of old love letters which he wrote to his wife hanging over his head.

War is reducing titles in England, it is said. And creating more heiresses in this country. What is the answer?

Desire to have a home and a husband to boss is a worthy ambition for any young woman.

A day off is about the worst thing that can happen to some men.

Jack Johnson is pleading to be allowed to come home. He finds London no place for a lonesome man.

The remark of the Philadelphia sculptor, that Mr. Bryan's mouth, in repose, is beautiful, was not intended as a suggestion.

Willie Connelly is the name of a 14-year-old Georgia boy who stands six-feet-five. He's tall enough to be called Bill.

It's our notion that the average woman likes a husband who tries her patience occasionally.

Notwithstanding the world is getting smarter day by day, each generation must learn the dangers that lurk in dynamite, unloaded guns and kissing.

Keeping a diary is not a habit to be acquired. One must be born that way.

If married men are ever to be labeled as a safety first proposition, Leap Year would be the logical time to begin. A neat little ring in the nose would answer the purpose.

John Lind goes to Mexico and Colonel House to Europe. Do these pussy-footed emissaries of the President ever accomplish anything worth mentioning?

The German government has suggested a very simple way for German-Americans to help the Fatherland. All they have to do is to keep hands off and mouth shut.

Looks as if we might quit recognizing Francis Joseph's birthdays.

There are two ways of remaining neutral—your way and the other fellow's.

Just why was Tod Sloan told to leave England? Did he laugh when the King fell off his horse?

"Protect the calves," says a headliner. But really, shins are more vulnerable.

Rather surrisping, but there was nothing in the papers to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt swallowed all the knives and forks and butter spreaders at the Gary dinner.

Of all ambitions the most anemic is a desire just to get by from day to day.

"To be successful the woman physician must be good looking," says a Cornell professor. That notion is a fit companion to the old-fashinoed one that a man physician, to be successful, must wear whiskers.

Most people are more inclined to pray for what they want than for what is good for them.

One way to dignify a cold is to send for the family physician.

Maybe a steady, substantial shortening of woman's skirts will not be noticeable.

That Ohio woman who says thousands of persons have died from kissing might give us an estimate of the number of survivors.

The New Year is going to start out with very few political conclusions.

Elbert Hubbard left an estate of $400,000. Which goes to show that it is possible for a man to wear long hair and make money.

Clothes do not make the man, but they help him make a bluff.

Billy Sunday works under a constant handicap. He can preach only in one place at a time.

An easy mark's one consoling thought is that he is helping to put money into circulation.

Other vehicles have been improved and modernized, but the old water wagon remains the same.

Mexico has imitated hell for five years; so long that the imitation might be mistaken for the real thing.

After all, one must admit that mankind is a pretty good fellow.

Presidential booms never seem to do any particular harm.

There are men whose immutable political convictions date from that time they saw a chance to be elected to office if they remained steadfast.

Kansas is to be out of debt the first of the year. But with nothing to strive for Kansas may cease to be interesting.

'Tis never best to jump to conclusions, but really there must be something wrong with the St. Louis man [illegible] been jilted [illegible] three

AN INCUBATOR OF BUSINESS IDEAS

Each period of expansion develops its own kind of industrial imagination, its own set of financial giants, its particular outfit of millionaires. The millionaires are beginning to show up. Two or three of the financial giants have made their might apparent. But the imagination which is to distinguish this expansive era from that which ended with 1907 is still to be noted.

"The air," says a Wall Street writer, "is filled with rumors of mergers and new exploitations." It is the line of thought of 1901. At that time, industries were being gathered up by the handful and jumbled together. Every day the papers carried news of new combinations. New names were appearing in the stock list. Old shares were pouring into transfer offices and new certificates were going out in a flood. The trust was being defined again.

It may be months before the new ideas boil to the top. But they will surely come. It is such ferment and excitement as Wall Street is experiencing now which breeds the ideas. Instead of mergers according to the old scheme, instead of a raking together of factories and mills, of steamship lines and railroads, we are likely to have something entirely original.

And after that, we are likely to have a group of orators and prosecutors futilely fanning the air and trying to put all industry back to some old basis described as the one perfect and just method of conducting business.

DISLOYALTY HARD TO BELIEVE

There is some excuse for the foreigner who, for love of his country, conspires against the peace of another country. Something may be said for the citizen who has brothers and cousins among the belligerents and forgets for a moment his solemn oath of allegiance.

But can a single good word be spoken for the citizen who owes nothing to any country except his own, who has no sentimental connection with the fighters abroad, and who enters into plots for his country's danger? Not one. He is the worst kind of a traitor—the kind that can be hired. Not for any principle, mistaken or otherwise, is he persuaded into treason. Not for glory, for the sake of an ideal, for anything at all that can pass current as justification, does he turn his coat. He does it sordidly and meanly, for money placed in his hand.

Frank S. Monnett acquired some fame in this state as a conscientious hard-working attorney general. One is loath to believe that the indictment brought against him as a conspirator in foreign pay is based upon worthy evidence. There would be more than the usual consideration of common decency to keep him from such temptation. He would want to protect the record he has made as a public servant. He would—one would think—be jealous of anything that menaced a good name acquired by zealous service in the people's cause.

Something more than charity and good will demands that we presume Monnett to be innocent until he is proved guilty. For that guilt if proved, will be shameful beyond describing. It will have been shown, then, that honor and patriotism were nothing to Monnett, but that the dirty dollars of his hirers were everything.

ROOT MAKES HIS DECISION

The political judgement of Elihu Root is admirable.

Root is a big man, one of the biggest men who ever got into public life. He has worked at statesmanship. He has burned the midnight oil in thought. He has displayed courage, a quality rare among politicians. He is simple and direct of speech, where others disguise their meaning with oratory and bombast. In many ways he would be highly acceptable as a Republican candidate for the presidency. But he is doomed to be simply among those mentioned.

Root was raised in the atmosphere of conservatism. He has chosen to consort with conservatives. When the time came in his career to take either the stand-patters' path or the liberal way, he stuck to standpatism. It was his deliberate rejection of progressive credentials, his ruthless operation of the steam-roller, which made that theft at the Chicago convention in 1912 possible. The plot would have weakened but for Root. The result—the division of the Republican party, the election of the Democratic candidate—is rightfully laid at Root's doorstep.

The Republican party cannot nominate Root and have a ghost of a show on election day. Root, himself, is perfectly aware of it. And though he may be touted by the Democratic press as its favorite Republican candidate, he will not change his mind and enter the race. His political judgment is too keen to permit of his making a fool of himself—and a total wreck of his party.

A NEW CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

For two or three months western Russia was an enormous mud hole. The fall rains had soaked the fields. Marshes and brooks had overflowed, and made the roads bottomless. Military operations were reduced to clashes between patrols, to mining and trenching.

The frosts have bound the streams and made it possible for troops to move not only along the trails which pass for roads, but also across country. This explains the renewal of activities along the Russian front. From now on until the spring rains will have softened the ground, there is likely [illegible] ve fighting

terest may shift from the Balkans and be centered for weeks in Poland.

The initiative has been taken by the Russians who are said to have been re-equipped and amply provisioned in the months of comparative quiet. It seems to be the opinion of military experts that, for a time at least, the Germans and Austrians will be contented to keep upon the defense. Their lines of communication are long drawn out. Extension might weaken them. It is known that they have withdrawn men from this front to fight in the Balkans. Before the offensive could be taken, it might be necessary to bring these men back again. Having taken so much, the Germans may be satisfied to hold their present positions and let the Russians pay the higher price of attack.

A PLAYED-OUT CRY

Colonel Roosevelt shoulk take comfort. His enemies are trying to link him up with Wall street.

Time was when the politician had only to whisper that his political rival was in the hire of Wall street, and his own political fortunes were improved. Wall street was a hydra-headed monster. It was the octopus of mighty tentacles, each tentacle armed with suckers which sapped the life-blood of the nation. But the cry of "Wall Street' has played out. It has no more power to raise the hair on the voter's head than waving the "Bloody Shirt" has.

It is a sign of desperation when Wall street is lugged in to cast suspicion upon some man in public life. It shows that his enemies are hard put to it to find bricks to throw.

Tying Roosevelt up with Wall street is not only indicative of desperation, but also of senile dementia. For no one did so much as the Colonel did to reduce Wall Street to a whimpering child, no one did so much to invite Wall Street's enmity and put to a test its powers of destruction. An alliance between Roosevelt and Wall street is some degrees less conceivable than a toast to Von Tirpitz at a banquet of English shipowners.

THE PACIFIST MIND

In the matter of loose statements, there is no one so well provisioned as the pacifist. Here is a sample from his stock in trade:

"There is no doubt that if negotiations were entered into Germany would lay down her arms forever were she guaranteed that similar disarmament would occur from her adversaries; and this would mean disarmament of the world."

No doubt? Why there's every conceivable doubt. Germany was approached some years ago with a proposition of limitation of armaments, and rejected it. And for a very good reason, we think. It was because if Germany put a limit upon armament such as proposed, the naval advantage would have been left in the hands of Germany's rivals.

Partial disarmaments, or limitations of armament, may some day be arranged. But until human nature changes there will be no complete disarmament of the world. For if that went into force tomorrow, there would be piracy the day after. The lawless would find it profitable to take up the arms the soldiery discarded.

WHAT WE MAY BE COMING TO

Down in New York the health commissioner has lifted the ban against horse meat. The packer may slaughter the animals. The butcher may retail the meat. It goes to the ultimate consumer, if any such ever appear, with the commissioner's highest recommendation. He has never eaten horseflesh, but he's enthusiastic for it for the other fellow.

Let us not be too scornful of this public officer. It is highly possible that he has been looking a little into the future and has made ready for the day when one may have to eat horse meat or eat no meat at all. Agricultural experts have been telling us for a long time that the numbers of beef cattle in the country are decreasing rapidly. They have spoken as discouragingly of the sheep flocks. Calves, they say, have been slaughtered at the rate of eight or ten million a year. There have been seasons of alarm over the supply of pork. We have all noted the rising prices of poultry.

In continental Europe, horseflesh has been eaten for a generation. Necessity forced the conquest of prejudice. For many people, it was horse or nothing. Necessity may have its inning in this country also.

But until then, let us be cheerful.

COMING INTO OUR OWN AGAIN

Since the war broke out, American securities of an estimated value of a billion and a half dollars have been returned from abroad. In six months, the transfer of railroad stocks and bonds from foreign to home ownership amounted to $480,892,135, par value.

Every steamer for months has been bringing ten million to twenty million dollars a month. For months to come, the flood will continue.

Every once in a while, someone has become excited over the tremendous amount of American property held abroad in the form of securities. It has been proposed to levy a special tax upon dividends paid to foreign owners. The proposal is put forth usually when some European duke, baron o r dount has managed to annex a she if of certificates through a marriage contract.

If there was actually anything in the situation to worry over, our fears may be calmed. For if the war continues a year or two yet, conditions which existed before the war will be entirely reversed. We will have all except a small part of our securities at home again and will, in addition, own a very big slice of Europe—[illegible] ted by war bonds.

THE NEW PROTECTION

There is the most surprising recommendation in the annual report of the secretary of commerce.

Secretary Redfield recites his fears for the industries of the country when the war will have ended. We will be flooded with cheap foreign goods. We will be used as Europe's "dumping ground." As the biggest market in the world, we will receive the surplus goods which will be sold below cost simply to destroy American industries and eventually create monopolies for foreign industries. We will—says the secretary—be the favorite target for "unfair competition."

Mr. Redfield's scheme of protection is this: He would confiscate foreign goods which can be classified under the head of "unfair competition." He would make it unlawful for any person to buy, sell or contract for the sale of articles of foreign origin, "or to fix a price for same, or to make a rebate on such price, conditioned upon the purchaser thereof not using or dealing in wares produce or sold by the competitors or the manufacturer or seller, where the effect is to lessen American production of such articles, or tends to create a monopoly in the sale of such articles in American markets in favor of a foreign power."

In short, Secretary Redfield has a scheme of protection which shall have all the worthy effects of a protective tariff, but which will yet let the Democrats out of the humiliation of backing up on free trade.

The fault with it is that foreign powers would never stand for it. Imagine Germany or England standing meekly by while the goods of their manufacturers were confiscated. You couldn't imagine it if you thought Secretary Redfield inspired with divine grace.

And he isn't.

WHAT BAD ROADS COST THE MOTORISTS

A man in Florida, writing to the Engineering News, makes a comparison between the cost of running an automobile upon the poor roads of his section and the costs figured out in their work by the inspectors of the National Highway.

The difference amounts to two cents a mile. Gasoline and lubricants cost the Florida motorist only little more than they cost the inspectors. The tire cost also ran only slightly higher. The parting came in the items of repair and replacement. The bad roads got in their work on machine parts.

Offhand, a difference of two cents does not seem much. But it mounts up tremendously. A machine that is run, say 7,500 miles over ruts and bumps, eats up $150 that is saved the machine which is operated the same distance on smooth roads. Several miles of fine road could be built with the money that a thousand machines are forced on bad roads to waste in the simlpe wear and tear on engine and gear.

The practice among automobilists of going far out of their way to hunt and use good roads sometimes seems an extravagant spending of time and power. But it is justified by the saving to the mechanism.

Don't kiss or hug people who have colds. Wait till they recover, even if it does seem to take them a long, long time.

Sunday School

ACCOUNTING FOR THE CHURCH

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 9 is "The Coming of the Holy Spirit."—Acts 2:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Something happened nineteen centuries ago that changed the world's calendars, overturned the ancient religions, recast civilization and created what has since become the largest, most widely distributed and powerful organization on earth. The skeptic, the atheist and the ignoramus cannot deny that fact. There is now to be found in every nation under the heaven the Christian church. Her members number half a billion. For seventeen of the nineteen centuries of her life she has been the chief factor in the world's life. She has outlived thousands of other organizations and movements, none of which has met with the opposition that has confronted her. Fire has not been able to burn up the church, nor blood to drown her, nor sword to kill her.

Now we want to know what the "Something" was which could effect this greatest of wonders. There is a reason for everything. What is the cause of that supreme revolution and reconstruction which has resulted in, and been caused by, the Christian church.

This lesson gives the answer. The mystery of Christianity is explained by the other mystery of the Paraclete, the Other Self of Jesus, who came to abide with the friends of Christ forever, and whose enabling alone accounts for the wonders of the church. Without this Spirit, the church is both inexplicable and impotent. Only a supernatural Power could equip that group of humble Galileans for their world-winning work.

The Tale of the Tongues.

How it all come about, ten days after the Ascension of Jesus, is told by that peerless reporter, Dr. Luke. I quote a modern translation of the Greek:

"In the course of the harvest thanksgiving day the disciples had all met together, when a noise like that of a strong wind, coming nearer and nearer, suddenly came from the sky, and filled the whole house in which they were sitting. Then they saw tongues of what appeared to be flame, separating, so that one settled on each of them; and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and began to speak with strange 'tongues' as the Spirit prompted their utterances.

"There were then staying in Jerusalem religious Jews from every country in the world, and when this sound was heard numbers of people collected, in the greatest excitement, because each of them heard the disciples speaking in his own language. They were utterly amazed, and kept saying in their astonishment:

"'Why, are not all these Galileans who are speaking! How is that we, each of us, hear them in our own native language? Some of us are Parthians, some Medes, some Elamites; and some of us live in Mesopotamia, in Judea and Capadocia, in Pontus and Roman Asia, in Phyrgia and Pamphylia, in Egypt and the districts of Libya, adjoining Cyrene; some of us are visitors from Rome, either Jews by birth or converts, and some Cretans and Arabians—yet we all alike hear them speaking in our tongues of the great things God has done.' Everyone was utterly amazed and bewildered.

"'What does it mean?' they asked each other. But others said with a sneer: 'They have had too much new wine.'"

The Sensational Start.

A great beginning had the church. While the event was startling and sensational to the last degree, there are certain permanent factors to be traced in it. It fell on Pentecost, the harvest festival, 50 days after the Resurrection. A coincidence? God's clocks all strike in tune. This great "sign" was given while the city was full of religiously-minded Jews from the whole known world.

It was to a united body of believers that the wonder was granted: the children's unity is ever the Father's opportunity. Pentecost enwraps the vision of one church met with one accord.

The visitation came "suddenly;" we may always expect unexpectedness of God. He proceeds according to his program that "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

"There came a sound from heaven:" God's sendings are all from above, where He has unimagined reservoirs of blessings. Christianity is a traffic between two worlds. We have been so busy with the greater wonders of Pentecost that we have overlooked the marvel of the "sound of a rushing mighty wind," with no evidences of the wind itself.

The Tongues of Fire.

Upon each head in that mystified company of disciples there settled a quivering tongue of fire, seemingly sourceless, yet exhaustless. Men and women, young and old, all were adorned by this trembling flame, strangest of all coronets.

Most ancient of religious symbols, the fire spoke to the infant church of purity and power and of service. If some of us had been equipping those first disciples we should have given them tongues of honey. God, who knew that only by blazing, burning, quenchless tongues could the good news be proclaimed, bestowed the symbol of fire. Down to our own day, the men who have preached prevailingly have been the fearless men with tongues of fire.

All these strange signs were but evidences of the new enduement with the Holy Spirit. Fortunately, the church is dropping the archaic word "Ghost," which does not mean what it did when the King James version was written; but rather conveys an impression of the ghostliness which has no true association with the personality of the Paraclete. Pentecost marks the enduement of the church with the power of the Holy Spirit, who is the "alter ego" of Christ.

A homely lesson—but the one of greatest importance—underlies the phenomenon of the Spirit-filled church's speaking with strange tongues. It is that Christians should talk the other person's language; enter into his interests and his personality, so that they will be sympathetically considering the things of a neighbor. The suggestion is one of simple unselfishness. The church's appeal is in a spirit and a speech comprehensible to those whom she would serve. That is far more important than to covet, as some strange sects do (but to no profit the "gift of tongues."

As if with prevision of our own day, the church at Pentecost spoke the languages of the whole world. Every man heard the gospel in his native speech. That is truer today than at Pentecost. This very story, and all the rest of the gospel, is now published in more than five hundred languages and dialects. There is no known people on earth who have not at least parts of the Bible in their own tongue. In dozens of instances speech has for the first time been reduced to written form in order to give the people this story. The far-flung word of God is a continuation of the wonder of Pentecost. At the Edinburgh Missionary conference there were missionaries speaking more languages than were spoken at Pentecost.

Making Men Marvel.

This wise old world is very foolish in some things. It cannot account for the phenomena of religion. For instance, the city of Trenton has many visitors these days who are seeking to know "the secret" of Billy Sunday's success. All the works of the spirit of God are beyond the mastery of mortal mind: "Spiritual things are spiritually discerned." As at Pentecost, the people who heard the strange sounds were utterly amazed, so today the marvels that may be seen in rescue missions, in churches, in evangelistic campaigns, of drunkards made sober, of criminals made good, of prodigals restored, are are incomprehensible and inexplicable to the world.

Publicity is a theme much to the fore these days in religion, but it is not new. Pentecost was the first feat of church publicity and it was decidedly sensational. It made the people talk, and "set the town by the ears." God has already known what some of us only of late are finding out, that the church cannot do anything else for a community until she has, first of all, aroused interest. Those congregations which are so afraid of being "sensational" that they settle down into a dull and futile conventionality find no encouragement in Pentecost. Actually, there are some churches so unsensational that even the policeman on the beat, or the druggist at the corner, could not tell even the name of their denomination. The church which never arouses thought or comment among the neighbors need a revival of Pentecost religion.

War Maps and Pentecost.

Since earliest childhood most of us have heard these strange names in the Pentecost story read from the pulpit: Parthians, Medes, Elamites, Mesopotamia, Judea, Cappadocia, Pontus, Roman Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt, and Libya, Cyrene, Cretans, Arabians. To the average hearer or reader these are mere names and do not suggest definite geographical locations.

Yet we are reading, day by day, war news from all of these. Look up the maps in the back of the Bible and see how all these names lie within the sphere of present military operations, and most of them within the radius of the Armenain atrocities. Pilgrims to the Passover from all these places (and note that Luke recognizes their sincerely devout character) heard the Spirit-baptized Galileans speaking in all these varied languages. Small wonder that everyone was amazed and bewildered. And that, as we shall see next week, is the first step to conversion.

He Will Succeed Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing

PROF. GEO. W. KIRCHWAY.

Albany, Dec. 31.—George W. Kirchwey of New York, former dean of the Columbia Law School, was appointed agent and warden of Sing Sing prison today by John B. Riley, state superintendent of prisons, to succeed Thomas Mott Osborne. No conditions were attached to the appointment, which contained no limitations as to the length of its duration.

In a brief statement outlining his plans, Professor Kirchwey said he contemplated a continuance of the Mutual Welfare League founded by Osborne, and an improvement of industrial work at the prison.

DEATH'S SHINING MARKS IN 1915

Notables Who Died During the Year.

January 10—Marshall P. Wilder, humorist, dies in St. Paul, Minn.

January 13—James McDonald, Standard Oil man, dies in New York city.

January 16—John E. Parsons, noted lawyer, dies in New York city.

January 17—Lamon B. Harkness, Standard Oil man, dies near Hollister, Cal.

January 19—George B. Frothingham, actor, dies.

January 20—Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke, Roman Catholic, of Albany, N. Y., dies.

January 20—Professor A. J. Phillips, of Yale university, mathematician, dies.

February 4—Mary Elizabeth Braddon, novelist, dies at Richmond-on-Thames, England.

February 7—Theophile Poilpot, French painter, dies in Paris.

February 8—James C. Fargo, express man, dies in New York. Marquis of Londonderry, dies in London.

February 9—Norman B. Ream, capitalist, dies in New York city.

February 12—Fanny Crosby, hymn writer, dies in Bridgeport, Conn. James Creelman, writer, dies in Berlin.

February 18—Frank James, brother of Jesse James, outlaw, dies in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

February 24—Dr. James F. Donnelly, American physician, kills himself while insane from hardship in fighting Serbian typhus.

March 4—George Honey Boy Evans, minstrel, dies.

March 6—Ex-Senator Thomas A. Bard dies in Huemene, Cal.

March 12—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the world's richest man, dies at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

March 15—Captain Henry King, editor, dies in St. Louis.

March 19—William D. Sloane, rug man, dies in Aikin, S. C. Charles Francis Adams, historian, dies in Washington, D. C. Cardinal Agliardi, Catholic church chancellor, dies in Rome.

March 24—Morgan Robertson, story writer, dies. Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, writer, widow of Stonewall Jackson, dies.

March 31—Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, banker, dies in London.

April 7—Ed Hopkinson Smith, author, dies in New York city.

April 9—Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, English scholar, dies in New Haven, Conn.

April 10—Charles F. Bitter, sculptor, dies in New York.

April 12—Eben Plympton, actor, dies in New York.

April 13—Wm. R. Nelson, editor, dies in Kansas City, Mo.

April 16—Ex-U. S. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, dies in New York city.

April 24—John Bunny, movie actor, dies in Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 19—Gen. T. H. Hubbard, civil war veteran, dies in New York city.

May 26—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, social leader, dies in Garrison, N. Y.

May 28—R. D. Bucknam, American born Turkish admiral, dies in Constantinople.

May 31—John W. Alexander, artist, dies in New York city. Elliot Gregory, artist, dies in New York city.

June 29—Jeremiah O'Donovan, Irish patriot, dies in New York city.

July 4—Charles A. Conant, financial expert, dies in Havana.

July 10—Archbishop Quigley, Chicago, Roman Catholic, dies in Rochester, N. Y.

July 16—Dr. St. Clair McKelway, newspaper editor, dies in Brooklyn.

July 20—Joseph Herreshoff, yacht builder, dies in Bristol, R. I.

July 23—Wm. M. Ivins, lawyer, dies in New York city.

August 6—General Benjamin F. Tracy, once secretary of war, dies in New York city.

August 13—Rear Admiral McGowan, U. S. N., retired, dies at Haines Falls, N. Y.

August 14—John W. Harper, publisher, dies in Biddeford, Me.

August 19—Cardinal Vannutelli dies in Rome.

August 20—Dr. Ehrlich, inventor of salvasan and other remarkable remedies, and pioneer in medical science, dies in Germany.

August 28—John D. Long, once secretary of navy, dies in Boston.

May 7—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, railroad man; Chas. Frohman, theatrical manager; Justin Miles Forman, author; Elbert Hubbard, writer, and Charles Klein, playwright, die on the Lusitania.

September 9—A. G. Spalding, pioneer sportsman, dies in San Diego, Cal.

September 10—J. H. Van Amringe, once dean of Columbia university, dies in Morristown, N. J.

September 11—Sir William C. Van Horne, Canadian railroad builder, dies in Montreal.

September 12—Brigadier George Forsyth, civil war fighter, dies in Boston. Martin L. d'Ooge, Greek scholar, dies in Ann Arbor, Mich.

September 14—Sereno Pratt, financial expert, dies in Troy, N. Y.

September 20—James Mortimer, leading dog judge, dies in Hempstead, L. I.

September 21—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, dies in Summit, N. J. James W. Alexander, life insurance president, dies in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

September 22—Dr. Austin Flint, alienist, dies in New York city.

September 26—James Keir Hardie, labor leader, dies in Glasgow.

October 4—George Edwardes, theatre manager, dies in London.

October 18—Robert B. Ward, baker and baseball magnate, dies in New Rochelle, N. Y.

October 21—Blanche Walsh, actress, dies in Cleveland.

October 23—Thomas W. Story, sculpter, dies in New York city. W. G. Grace, world's greatest cricketer, dies in England.

October 25—Paul E. Herrvieu, dramatist, dies in Paris.

October 30—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, dies in England. Paul Fuller, international lawyer, dies in New York city.

November 1—Louis Waller, English actor, dies in London. Sir Arthur Rucker, scientist, dies in London. Edward Pretorious, editor, commits suicide in St. Louis.

November 14—Booker T. Washington, negro educator, dies in Tuskegee, Ala.

November 15—Dr. E. L. Trudeau, tuberculosis fighter, dies at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

November 17—Theodor Letschitzky, famous piano teacher, dies in Dresden.

November 29—William B. Bemis, Standard Oil man, dies in Port Jervis, N. Y.

December 9—Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist, dies at Deal, Eng.

December 13—Francis Marion Cockrell, in the U. S. senate 30 years, dies in Washington.

December 15—Lord Alverstone, former British chief justice and friend of America, dies in London.

MOVIES ARE USEFUL

Fine results in the study of armor plate and projectiles are being obtained at the British institution of mechanical engineering by the use of motion pictures, which show the shell leaving the ceeding stages; including that of explosion after it has passed through the piece of armor plate being tested.

PRISONERS GREAT READERS

Associations Formed Abroad to Keep the Prison Camps Supplied With Reading Matter

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Through the generosity of Americans, 11 reading rooms and recreation halls for prisoners of war have been erected in camps throughout Germany. The average cost of these buildings has been 6,000 marks ($1,500), but in many cases camp commanders have added large sums from their personal fortunes, in order that the libraries might be more ornate or spacious.

The conditions governing the gifts from the Americans have, without exception, been such that none of the money might be expended for books, and it has been the task therefore of the "Committee for the Erection of Soldiers' Homes in the East and Southeast" to gather literature of all kinds and send it, not only to the 11 halls, but also to the most extended trenches.

On the German side, at least, the war has drawn in men from every walk of life, including students, teachers and others of a very high degree of education. The literary demands from the front, therefore, have been extremely varied, and the book suppliers have been put to it to lay their hands on technical works and other volumes.

Between France, England and Germany there has existed, for some time, a sort of working agreement by which books in the three languages are exchanged for the benefit of the prisoners of war in the three countries. Negotiations along the same line are now being conducted with Russia, and a shipment of 3,000 volumes in Russian from the University of Warsaw is soon to be distributed among Russian prisoners of war.

The committee already has the names and addresses of 38,000 German soldiers on the various fronts, with whom correspondence has been opened pertaining to special books that are desired. As fast as it is possible to obtain the volumes they are forwarded to the trenches.

A feature of the work is so-called wandering libraries, containing books of all sorts for both officers and men, which are sent to one company, read, and sent on to another. There are also a number of so-called field gray books, which have gray paper covers and are adaptable to use in the trenches.

The paper which goes into the literature for the front costs alone 10,000 marks per shipment, and the postage amounts to another 6,000 marks. The distribution is aided, in part, by wagons from the emperor's stables, 20 of which carry loads of 500 volumes, from point to point.

Two Americans, Conrad Hoffmann and James E. Sprunger, are actively engaged in the work of supplying reading for prisoners of war and for soldiers. They formerly were active in English camps, and then came over to Germany to continue their work.

The efforts of the committee to erect soldiers' homes has resulted in the construction of 18 buildings, at a cost of from 3,000 to 5,000 marks apiece, where thousands of soldiers are cared for and given some of the creature comforts of home.

VARIETIES

France before the war had 37,000 industrial concerns.

Experiments indicate that fireflies emit a species of X-ray.

The United States produces 80 per cent of the oil of the world.

A new electrical process makes charcoal from sawmill waste.

The south has approximately 240,000,000 acres of undeveloped land.

There is one grocery store to every 300 inhabitants in the United States.

An electrically driven machine has been invented for splitting kindling wood.

In some parts of Russia gold has been mined without interruption since 1744.

It is said that a humming bird, when stripped of its feathers, is no larger than a bumble bee.

Ashes obtained by burning woolen or cotton cloth are used for healing wounds in the European war.

Several Swiss churches are economically heated with electricity obtained from nearby waterfalls.

An Italian scientist has developed a method of identifying individuals by means of the veins in their hands.

Japan has found valuable deposits of coal on an island in Nagasaki harbor and close to its Sasebo naval station.

A rifleman aims six lengths ahead of an aeroplane and at the nose of a Zeppelin, to allow for the speed of his object.

One of the world's most powerful wireless stations is being built by the French government on the island of Tahiti.

Governor Cantu, of Lower California, in Mexico, lives in royal splendor just over the border in the United States.

The attorney-general of New York state is handling 8,233 cases, involving over $150,000,000 in money and property.

A Wisconsin town is to have a school built like a theatre, with a moving picture outfit as an adjunct to education.

The government of Bolivia is the first to use motion pictures to advertise its industries to business men in the United States.

Experiments in Italy seem to indicate that tomatoes planted in vineyards kill the insects that cause phylloxera in grapevines.

In an effort to keep the Germans from crossing the Vistula, several hundred women aided the Russian soldiers to dig trenches.

A great system of winmills is being experimented with in Kansas, to pump the underground water to the surface for the purpose of irrigation.

Concrete arches resting on bed rock have been built in a New Hampshire cemetery to support gravestones in land too soft to support them itself.

The United States navy will establish a wireless station on Cape Cod especially equipped to guide vessels along the Atlantic coast in time of fog.

Professor Harvey Worrall, the statistician, says 3 per cent of our laughter is due to amusement. The other 97 per cent is the result of attempts to be polite.

It has been estimated that the earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000—a total which will be reached about A. D. 2100 at the present rate of increase.

In 1913, the last year for which the official rcord is in, more than 1,000 changes in name were allowed and decreed by the probate judges of Massachusetts.

The price of coal is said to have reached $30 a ton at Rome, and steps are being taken to bring it from Japan, where the cost is just one-tenth as great.

A new process for the distillation of peat has been patented in Great Britain, which produces coke, fuel, oil, toluol, ammonia, paraffin and acetone of high grade.

Fred Fife, of Fryeburg, Me., has presented to the state museum a mounted passenger pigeon, one of the few specimens in New England of this extinct species.

Experiments are under way in England with a new fuel for automobiles that is made from sugar refinery refuse and is said to have greater power than gasoline.

The annual cut of British Columbia timber is approximately 2,000,000 feet. There are 420 mills and 90 logging camps in the province, employing about 60,000 men.

For educational motion picture shows and cooking demonstrations where electricity is not available the Louisiana state university has equipped an automobile with a generator.

Zinc refining continues of interest in Canada. The British Columbia government will give financial help to a Victoria reduction company for establishing a demonstration plant at Nelson.

French hospital attendants have succeeded in impregnating rubber gloves with the salts of certain metals and making them impervious to X-rays for the protection of persons using the rays.

An automobile museum has been established in London, where there are exhibited gasoline cars made as early as 1895, a steam tricycle, made in 1891, and one of the earliest steam cars, made in 1860.

While much has been done to improve the condition of the employed by factory inspection, yet the statement is made authoritatively that the real solution of the public health problem lies in the improvement of the home.

The total area of Ireland is 31,839 square miles, or 20,371,125 acres—about the area of Maine or South Carolina. About 14,932,093 acres, or practically 75 per cent, are used for meadows and hay.

American commercial interest in Greenland rests wholly in obtaining supplies of cryolite from there. The quarries at Ivigut, at the southern extremity of the land, supply nearly all the cryolite used in the world.

Europeans in general buy twice as many books per capita as Americans. In America an average of one book annually to every 7,300 persons is sold, while in Switzerland the ratio is as high as one to every 872 persons.

A New York paper comments on the fact that no longer is the west the wild and woolly section of the country. That honor it now bestows on the mushroom eastern cities magically summoned into existence by manufacturers of war supplies.

The longest steel arch bridge in the world is the recently completed one over Hell Gate, East river, New York. It has a span of 1,000 feet between the abutment towers, a clear height of 135 feet and a total height of 220 feet above the mean high water.

The PEACE PAGE

THE SANTA CLAUS SHOP

MARTHA HOLDEN.

A young girl, whose time is pretty well occupied with the gayer things of life, has found time, this winter, to bring happiness into lives filled with the graver things. Miss Christine S. Foster is a New York girl, without any experience or special knowledge of the work she undertook. She recognized the need of employment for a dozen old men that had come to her attention. She realized that, because of the war in Europe, toys for children would be scarce. So she brought two needs together by establishing the Santa Claus Shop. It was housed in the Diocesan building, Lafayette street, New York.

Miss Foster bought material and a few simple tools and some outline pictures of animals and a few work benches. So says the New York Times. The old men came to work at 50 cents a day, with 10 cents for lunch. The men, whose previous experience covered nearly every trade except toy making, took to the new work as if they had never known any other.

The workmen increased. A shop in Fifth avenue was donated, and later filled with the treasures made by the enthusiastic workers of the Santa Claus shop. The Santa Claus men have been in many sorts of business. Most of them have lost their wives and been forgotten by their children.

A canal boatman did the best painting in the toy shop. Several other boatmen lent their practical knowledge to the construction of toy water craft. Others of the toy workers had been a tailor, a bricklayer, a clerk and a salesman.

The oldest member was aged 84. Daddy Hughes took his work very seriously. He was never absent a day, no matter how hard it stormed, and he never wasted a minute from 10 a. m. to 5 in the afternoon.

There was one whom they named Santa Claus, because of his resemblance to the dear old Saint. He had the thick, white beard, and as he sat among the toys it almost seemed as if the sleigh, with the prancing reindeer would drive up, to receive him and his pack. Santa Claus had been, in his young days, an actor. He could recite Shakespeare, and he still kept a sort of dandified appearance in his dress. He was exquisitely neat. Even his shabby clothes had an air of being well kept. With his first day's earnings, 50 cents, he bought a fresh collar. Next day he bought a tie. In two weeks he was the proud possessor of a second-hand frock coat.

He could not stand the cheap lodging houses, so, as as soon as he had money enugh, he moved into a basement room with a janitor.

Another of the New York Santa Claus group shop, 80 years old, belongs to the old Schuyler family. He was formerly a hatter, earning one hundred dollars a week.

At Christmas time nearly one hundred men were employed at the Santa Claus Shop, and a restaurant had been added to the establishment, where hearty lunches were served.

Out of this shop and its lunch room has grown a permanent idea. That is, a clubhouse plan of living for these aged men.

Miss Foster discovered the clubhouse idea, as the lodging houses, at cheap rates, are dirty and undesirable.

Eight of the Santa Claus men have rented a five-room flat, with one in charge of the finances, and to him each of the others pays 10 cents a night. The 80 cents a day pays all the expenses, and in this co-operative home the men do the work. It is always as neat as a pin. The men get their own breakfasts and suppers, and do their laundry work. Their pride in their home is equal to that of any woman's. They begged a little unbleached muslin from the shop, strips that had been torn off, with blue lettering on them, and these they washed and made into curtains.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

CHEERFUL RESIGNATION

For about three years I have been in ill health, and a "shut in" for the last year. I want to tell you of my west window, where I spend most of my time in a reclining chair.

I have a lovely view of woods, fields and hills. It was so interesting to watch the tiny buds swell, burst and unfold into tender green leaves, all shades of green, from the dark foliage of the pine and cedar, to the delicate shades of opening buds.

Then the birds sang and built their home among their branches.

Often at night, when sleepless, did I hear the cheerful notes of the mocking bird's song, and I would say, "Bless your dear little heart." It seemed they sang day and night, filling the air with sweetest music.

The summer months glided quickly by, and then the frost fairies came and turned my green leaves to crimson and gold. Then old mother wind came and carried them all away, looking like great flakes of lovely snow. This morning the twigs and branches, covered by hoary frost, made a veritable fairy land.

Another great pleasure I derive from my window is watching the sun set in all his grandeur, no two evenings being the same. Sometimes the clouds are painted in colors beyond the reach of art. At others, he sinks away in a golden glow of light. I hope when the sun of my life shall set, it will be like the cloudless one, no cloud of doubt or fear, but in the golden light of God's love.

The sunset hour is my worship hour. It seems that God is nearer then than at any other time. I read some verses of Scripture, and during the gathering twilight think them over. My life is brightened by many kind friends who keep me supplied with fruit and flowers. This is my birthday, and each of my brothers and sisters have remembered me with birthday letters, books and boxes of beautiful flowers.

Although I realize life is rapidly drawing to a close, I try to always be cheerful and keep those around me the same. Why be sad? When I soon shall be beyond the reach of pain, and happy with the loved ones gone before, and ready to welcome those who are to come.—M. M., Tenn.

Our dear friend may be on earth long after some of us who are today well and strong are taken. Cheerful acceptance of that which can't be helped is always best, and the inspiration of M. M.'s letter will go out to many. We must all travel the same road, sooner or later. Let us not look upon Death with sadness. It is just a doorway into the best room in our Father's House.—M. H.

ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE

Progressive Citizen of Pennsylvania, I could not have expressed myself better had I tried for months than you did in your letter. I endorse everything you said. I am with you in politics, religion, and also try to be optimistic. I'm a few years your senior, but I came to the conclusion long ago that those who are always seeing red must have a red streak in themselves. As to criticising the girls on the downward road, there is always some boy or man to show them the way. Not only to show them, but give them a big shove in that direction. Or such has been the cases that came under my observation.

Eula, Freeman, N. C., I'm with you. I'm also every inch a suffragette. A Girl of Old Virginia, I wonder what part of the state your home is in. Mine is in Carroll county, right on top of the Blue Ridge mountains. Dear B. E., of Iowa, you have my sympathy. I know some of your heartaches from experience.—Luella, of Old Virginia.

THE DANCE

Sis, of Michigan, I liked the tone of your letter; it has a real Christian ring to it; wish there were more of our young Christians whose hearts were filled with love for the Master and loved more to talk and take active part in church affairs than worldly pleasures.

I am not just in sympathy with contests. They are fluctuating and often cause disputes.

In our school we devote five minutes each Sunday to a missionary reading or talk; we also have the birthday bank occasionally. I give a chalk talk, either on the lesson or missions.

Uncle Josh, I heartily agree with you on the dance question.

Adelaide Spencer, Pa., have you ever read anything relating to the downfall of so many of the outcasts of our country? According to statistics, 75 or 80 per cent testify that their ruined life started in the dance hall. Should we uphold such a thing? Are we not responsible for the way we cast our influence. — O. R. E., Newaygo, Mich.

WORDS OF ADVICE

In reading Iowa Girl's letter, I am tempted to write a few lines. I think you will be richly rewarded in this life and in the hereafter for your care of your sick mother, but just think what your reward will be if you change your father. Perhaps your father has inherited his bad temper and brutal nature, and is more to be pitied than blamed. Try to do something that will please him, and the higher power will help you. Your mother must be a Christian or she would never have taken the abuse she has. Try hard to change your father. He surely was hurt when your little brother left home. Try and get your brother in a good home where he can go to school. If he has to work for his board and clothes, Education means a great deal in these days. At the end of six months or one year, if you do not see any change in your father, have him shut up some place where he has to work and send his wages to your mother, and then bring your brother home, and you and your mother will have peace. Drink is such a curse in so many homes. Right in our neighborhood drunken men drive the whole family out or doors and threaten to kill them all. I would like to see the day when drink is driven out of our land.—Ohio Old Maid.

NEW SURGICAL DEVICE

A French surgeon has invented an instrument called a radiograph compass, by means of which foreign bodies can be located in the tissues of the human body with mathematical precision and can be extracted without injury to the neighboring organs. Some time ago by the aid of this device he successfully removed a sharpnel bullet from a French soldier's heart and the man recovered.

Baby Will Have His Inning in America This Next March

1916 IS BABY YEAR. The facts about American babies, the needs of American babies, and America's responsibility to her babies will this year be known as never before, because the first week in March will be baby week throughout the country.

More than 400 communities, representing every state in the union, are already laying their plans for baby week, according to the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, in order that during those seven days the needs of the babies may be so presented that all the parents in those communities will learn a little better how to care for their babies, and all the citizens will realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies. And it is confidently believed by those who are interested in this nation-wide baby week that the remainder of the year will be marked by a strengthening of all community activities for saving babies' lives and giving them a better chance to grow to a healthy maturity.

The baby week idea originated in Chicago not quite two years ago. Then New York had a baby week, and Pittsburgh, and other cities. Such practical benefit has resulted that the General Federation of Women's clubs has undertaken to promote this nation-wide observance. State health officials and national organizations interested in public health and child welfare have taken up the plan and in various ways are giving it not only their sanction, but their active co-operation. The extension divisions of the state universities have promised special assistance in interesting and helping baby week in rural communities.

WOMAN'S ANIMAL LEAGUE HONORS PRESIDENT WITH BRONZE TABLET

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MRS. JAMES SPEYER AND BRONZE TABLET.

New York, Dec. 27.—The members of the New York Woman's League for Animals have erected a bronze tablet in the league's home and hospital commemorating the work of Mrs. James Speyer, president of the organization.

Mrs. Speyer is the best known worker in the country in the interest of dumb animals, particularly work horses. She superintends the annual work horse parade in New York city.

Mrs. Speyer was present at the dedication, but only after her associates had resorted to strategy. She was called to the offices of the league "on most important business." When she arrived all preparations for the unveiling had been made.

This tablet is erected by the members of the New York Woman's League for Animals, Inc., in honor of the president, Mrs. James Speyer, who untiring interest, zeal and devotion in behalf of God's dumb creatures has made possible this hospital for animals.

Must Dress in White *in 1916 Because* Dye Supply Runs Out

BECAUSE of the famine in dyestuffs, manufacturers are using plain white goods in all manner of materials, heavy as well as light, and the woman of 1916 will be dressed largely in bell-shaped garments of white.—News Item.

When Nature started on the job, she
didn't grab the outside knob
And slam the door and hurry home
before her work was done;
She did the very best she could and
when she knew the job was good,
She clothed the birds and animals
and loosed them one by one.

She dressed the males in gorgeous hue
—the antelope and cockatoo—
The females of the animals were
made more mild and meek;
The male must stand the greatest test,
and so Dame Nature thought it
best
To clothe them all in fancy togs and
keep the female weak.

No fancy colors then were hers; she
didn't wear a set of furs,
Nor gorgeous gowns of every shade,
nor odd and foolish hat—
But women changed Dame Nature's
plan, as quite determined women
can,
And turned her theories all about
whene'er she went to bat.

But Nature's on the job once more;
gaunt Famine's knocking at the
door;
"No dyestuffs," cry the men who
make the women's fancy clothes;
"You'll have to dress in white," they
say, "until a much more peaceful
day;"
The which is why the women now
are quite filled up with woes.

All dressed alike in gowns of white—
a woman may look like a sprite,
Though others may not look the
same, 'twill not affect the men;
We're getting back to Nature's plan,
and all the while deceitful man
Is chuckling now and hoping that
we'll never dye again!

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Leaf Corn Bread.

Mix together two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a cupful of sugar. Beat together the yolks of four eggs, stir into them two cupfuls and a quarter of milk, and add to the dry mixture. Beat until smooth, adding two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake 20 to 45 minutes according to the thickness of the loaf.

Prunes With Dumplings.

Three eggs, three cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; beat the eggs light; add the flour mixed with the baking powder, and a little water to make the dough slightly thicker than for cake; drop a spoonful at a time into prunes when cooking; stew a quantity of prunes quite soft; have plenty of water which has been added when cooking; then add butter and sugar enough to suit the taste, and flavor with nutmeg; do not stop the boiling while dropping in the dumplings.

Pineapple Shortcake.

Sift two cupfuls flour with half teaspoonful salt and three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add three tablespoonfuls lard and three tablespoonfuls butter, rub them finely into flour. Add gradually one cupful milk, when thoroughly mixed divide into halves; put half into a round, buttered cake tin. Pat until they fit the tin. Bake in hot oven 12 minutes. Separate the upper portions from the lower portions of each cake with a fork. Spread with butter, fill with canned pineapple, and arrange in layers with pineapple between. Garnish the top with whipped and sweetened cream.

Baking Powder Biscuit.

Mix in a basin two cupfuls flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful salt. Rub into them two tablespoonfuls butter, add one cupful milk till a spongy dough is formed. Turn on to floured board, pat lightly with rolling pin until half inch thick. Cut in rounds, bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

OUR Correspondents

Old Timer, of Florida, writes: Tallahassee stands on a fine elevation, a site selected about 100 years ago. Its wide streets are densely grown with live oak trees hung with moss. Scarcely any of the buildings are over two stories high, and there is not one street paved. I measured a live oak tree that spreads its branches 120 feet from point to point. The population, about 8,000, is one white to two colored. There are colleges for women of both races. Ox teams, driven with ropes are often seen, and black women sometimes peddle wood from ox carts. The ox works single as well as with a horse, and is much more economical for the colored farmer, who is usually a renter.

I saw an inquiry in the Blade for the old-fashioned smellage. I have a root of it and would like to ask through the Blade what use could be made of it. Will send it to the one that asked for it if they still want it.—Mrs. G. G. Stever, Avoca, N. Y.

Rev. John W. Sanborn, Friendship, N. Y., sends "The Model Church," and a word of explanation: The "Model Church" was the First Methodist Episcopal church of Batavia, Genesee county, New York, situated on the north side of East avenue, a beautiful brick structure with a tall spire. It was my privilege to be the pastor of this church when this poem was written. The author, John H. Yates, was a local preacher in this church, and a classleader also, and the pastor's right-hand man. Mr. Yates was head clerk in a large variety store kept by two Kenyon brothers. I was with Mr. Yates nearly every day for three years, or at least met him as often as that. He wrote a great many poems of a political character. One of them, entitled The Beautiful House That Bribery Built, defeated a member of congress when he ran for a re-election.

The most of his poems were ballads for the old folks.

Through my urging he published his poems in 1898, and called upon me to write the introduction, which I did. The volume is entitled Ballads and Poems."

It was a characteristic of the "Model Church" to pay marked attention to the aged and unfortunate, and the ushers were sure to place them in the pews most favorably situated for hearing.

"Less faultfinding and backbiting," says Mrs. Anna Kinsey, of Ohio, "and we are on the way to more happiness.

Mrs. Anna B. Carr of Diagonal, Iowa, desires to send a greeting to her friends of the Peace Page. She is suffering a great deal of late, but is better at this writing. A friend is sending her the Toledo Blade, which she enjoys very much, especially the Peace Page. She appreciates the personal letters, they help very much to pass the long days as she lies in bed unable to move or be moved, but she is cheerful and wishes her friends of the Blade a "Merry Christmas and a glad New Year."—L. W. S.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. C. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE HIGHEST AIMS

Daisy of the East, I appreciate your reverie. Bachelor from Ohio Valley, I liked your communication and was enraptured with the one signed "From An Oregon School Ma'am." I hope you will write often. Stenographer of Illinois, who so loyally and even skillfully defended the dance and the movies, why do you now wish to change the subjects? I'm disappointed that you did not stick to your guns. If I may say so, this suggests a sort of unconscious insincerity in what you profess to believe. Republican Bachelor, Tenn., is it your opinion that if there was no dancing in the land there would be no fallen women. When it comes to this problem of the girl that goes wrong, it is a trouble that like the poor, we "have with us always." I would be pleased if Tommy of Michigan and also A Friend of Young People, would turn their artillery on the supreme corrupter of our social existence—this cradle of most infamies—the double standard.

In its soft mulch, the "social evil" has fixed its roots, and from this rotten code the monster gets its vital nourishment.

Now let's turn our shot and shell on the second great evil, the liquor question. Life is fleeting. We aren't here forever, and while here we want health, efficiency, strength, moral conduct; these produce intelligent progress and success in life. Booze is an enemy of our inalienable rights. Alcohol kills honor and honor is life. The habit makes slaves of men and utterly revokes and cancels his aptitude and ability for happiness.

If the law in opposing this evil would only focus on the manufacturers! And in addition to this strive to prevent a demand for alcoholic liquors as beverages, medicine, etc., by prohibiting its advertisement by anyone whatever.

Georgia stands among the leaders of states who have the courage to look this problem in the eye and even follow it to its lair. Even so, the personal liberty fellows are feeling a trifle peeved at Georgia's commonsense arrangement for "bucking the booze barons."

B. E., if I know something of your ideals, your temperament, I too, would try to advise you as to what's best. Will just say that I do not agree with A. J. Her advice reads like pious piffle. I don't think God had anything to do with your marriage.—Hagar, Mo.

BUILD UP

Several months ago I read a magazine article dealing with the subject of the influence of the modern popular song of the suggestive type, explaining why this influence is so evil, and ending with an appeal to American mothers to protest against these songs until a rigid censorship should be established. Since then I have heard nothing that would indicate that any headway had been made against them, but I have heard many new songs of the same variety.

I believe very few mothers realize that, vote or no vote, if we stand together and voice our wishes they will will become law. Only God can see all the harm done by these evil songs, though a few of us may be shocked and aroused by seeing their harvest ripen nearer home than we desire.

I was discussing the subject recently, and my hearer rather carelessly answered that public opinion was like a pendulum, it swung from one extreme to another. The recent indecent styles in women's clothing, the modern perversion of the dance, and the popular suggestive song, he declared, were merely straws showing the popular sentiment, which was now tired of its dip into the mire and was on its return to decency. He may be right, but it seems incredible to me to think that a sober, God-fearing people can, as one person, acquire a taste for filth and after sating themselves turn back to pure standards. Can't we prevent a return of the pendulum?" Blade readers in different states, what has been done by your legislatures and women's clubs in this matter.

I am greatly interested in the letters from Blade folks expressing their views on women's vote, the dance and the motion picture show. Concerning women's votes, I suppose that there will be opposition to it for years, just as any new idea is opposed. Dancing is open to attack by all, but please consider that to many it is an innocent amusement and a delightful exercise. What are you offering in its place? Young people must have some such common ground to form friendships. Christian pleasures, you know, won't appeal to the average dancer. The mayors of several large cities have opened public dance halls to provide a more innocent form of amusement for the young people than they could get in strolling on the streets. So don't tear down an institution in which there is good unless you can build up a better one.

Now I believe that one way to check the evil resulting from suggestive songs, immoral dances and motion pictures, is in the establishment of a competent board of censors for each of these. What do you think?—Washington Mother.

A WORD PICTURE

We woke up the other morning to find a transformed world. The hoar frost fairies had been busy and every weed, grass-blade and twig was dressed in sparkling white. The black trunks of the apple trees formed such a contrast to the delicate tracery of the branches that I went out with my kodak and took a picture of them. How many of our Peace Page members own cameras and know the joy of preserving forever some such passing beauty? Why don't you write and tell about what you have done?

Daisy, of the East, I wish I knew you. I love to ramble through woods and over hills too, but I cannot indulge myself here. This section of the country is too well settled to be very romantic and is too level to be hilly.

However, our woods make a lovely place to go for a reverie. It is young maple and beech mostly, and they are wonderful. There are just enough big trees to make the younger ones shoot straight up in order to get the life-giving sunlight, and you never saw such graceful trees. Slender and straight, they rise, their leaves mingling with the older trees, some 40 or 50 feet above, and every passing breeze causes a swaying, from root to crown. It is wonderful to watch them.—Tommy of Michigan.

Let us hear soon about the outdoors acquaintance of last spring.—M. H.

COME, WESTERNERS

We seem to have plenty of letters from the south and middle west. Why not more from the extreme west? Western cousins please come with descriptions of your part of the country.

I think that would be a good idea for all. I am sure we are all interested in the different sections. I live in one of the finest dairy sections of western New York. The land is mostly rich gravel and loamy, rolling, slightly wooded and well cultivated. There are many apple orchards but not very much other fruit near here. Ten to twelve miles from here they raise immense crops of berries and small fruits. That is nearer the lake.—New Yorker.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Eight Weeks' Club.

I will be 16 January 26. Have I a twin? I would like to exchange cards. How many of the girls belong to an Eight Week Club, a branch of the Young Woman's Christian Association? I do and think it is grand. We organized a club of 19 members, of which I am president. Our manager is a Wooster graduate.

We have no movies in our little village, for which I am heartily glad. My hobbies are reading and helping mamma.—Mary F. Thomas, Ironton, Ohio.

Girls' Advice.

If a girl is going to high school the best thing for her to do is to become a Christian. If a girl is a Christian the boys will not dare to say such things to them as they would otherwise. If a girl prays to God with faith He will answer prayer.

I know because I have proved it. Girls, if you can not get your lesson go to God secretly in prayer. He will help you. If you wish to have people like you, if you follow God he will remedy your actions and ways so people will think more of you.

One minute of keeping your mouth shut is worth an hour of explanation. —Ruth E. Ockerman, Kendall, Mich.

That last paragraph is worth framing, but it's all good, and it's all true. —M. H.

Young Housewife.

I live in Indiana. We moved here from Tennessee. I like it here better than in the south. I keep house for my father, three brothers and one sister, as my mother died August 2, 1914. I have a crippled brother, six years old, who isn't any bigger than my little three-year-old brother.

Who enjoys reading? I, for one. I think one ought to read good books. I have two grandmothers and one grandfather living. My grandfather was in the war. I like to hear him tell stories of it.

We live close to a creek. I go fishing in the summer and enjoy it very much. I can wash, cook, milk, bake bread and do most any kind of work, but don't attend school. I can drive and I go to town quite often.

My birthday is January 9. I would appreciate cards and letters very much from anyone who wishes to write.—Cleo Doub, Auburn, Ind.

Cleo must be a pretty good little house mother and she has quite a task for a 14-year-old. Good books will help you a great deal, Cleo, if you can't go to school.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Fred Spain, Jr., Hobucken, N. C., says he is thinking of learning to be a moving picture photographer. He has been studying photography for the last two years.

Stella Tennant, Ray, Ohio, has a mile to go to school. She is in the eighth grade and sits with Edith Drake.

Ivero Scott, who wrote to the Page not long ago, has a cousin, Maud B. Vetter, who lives across the road at Gladwin, Mich. Maud is 12 and lives with her grandmother. She and Ivero have fine times together.

Marguerite Glover, Newark, Mo., likes to feed the stock, wash dishes or to play the piano. She was 13, Sept. 21.

Esther Stanley, Erbacon, W. Va., 16 next 4th of July, has a good motto, "Do your best, your very best, and do it every day."

Clara Dunn, 14, Rainy, Tenn., goes to school at Frostbite. She would like the poem, Margery Gray.

Pauline Hanks and Bertha Norton, Shinglehouse, Pa., are in the first year high school.

Dorotha I. Pierce, Lincoln, Vt., has a brother aged 4, and a sister of 16. They live among the Vermont hills, and from their sugar house have a fine view of Mt. Abraham. Sugar house sounds like a Christmas fairy story.

Jessie Rexroad, Canaan, W. Va., likes music.

Housekeeper from Kentucky advises girls to keep good counsel and friendship with their mothers, and to try to appreciate them while they have them. Rosa's mother is dead, and she keeps house for her father.

Ida, Esther and Bertha Cosner, Bismarck, W. Va., all like to go to school, and though it is a walk of a mile and a half, they take it cheerfully in the worst weather. Clara Hawk is Ida's seatmate, and she is enthusiastic over school too.

Goldie Williams is secretary of her Sunday school and drives four miles there every Sunday.

Fred Matthews, Sevierville, Tenn., lives in East Tennessee, and likes to go to school and hunt opossum.

Lesta Bowman, Le Sage, W. Va., cards, please.

Widow from Crete, W. Va., is one of 13 children, and she enjoyed Mrs. Edith Shaver's letter against gossip.

Irene Rice, Loysville, Pa., is Midnight Fire Alarm's twin.

Ethel and Artie Tonkin, Heaters, W. Va., have gone to school four years and have never been absent or tardy in that time.

Burnette Warren, Candler, N. C., would like to hear from bird club boys and girls.

Thelmer Roberson, aged 5, has learned her letters from the [illegible] paper. She has a brother, [illegible]

POETS' CORNER

SORROW, THE ANGEL

"Where is the man the neighborhood
once hated so?" I asked my friend.
"Where is the chap, unpopular at
whom you always used to sneer?
I hear no word at all of him—has he
of living made an end?
Or has he left the country side—I
thought he used to live quite
near?"
"Hush," whispered then my human
friend, with gentle chiding on his
brow,
"He has had sorrow in his home, and
we all love the fellow now."

"You see," went on my human friend,
"he never needed any one
To help him with his work or play—
he was too independent, quite.
He had enough of this world's goods,
all by himself his tasks were done,
But sickness found his little child—he
came and called me in the night.
I fetched the doctor, and remained—
glad that my help he would allow,
The other neighbors gathered in and
helped—we love the fellow now.

"The child was taken from him, too—
Aunt Lizzie Brown, whose baby
went
Twelve years ago, was by his side.
Aunt Lizzie had been worst of all
In harshness to this neighbor soul so
independent in his bent.
But when she saw the face of him her
hurt heart answered to his call.
We think perhaps he has for us a
kindlier feeling, but we vow us a
Since he's had sorrow in his home we
love him like a brother now."

A WOMAN'S QUESTION

Do you know you have asked for the
costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart, a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this
priceless thing
As a child may ask for a toy;
Demanding what others have died to
win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lessons of duty
out;
Manlike you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's
soul
Until I have questioned thee.

I am fair and young, but the rose will
fade
From my soft young cheeks some
day;
Will you love me then 'mid the falling
leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and
deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand
and true,
All things that man should be.
If you give me this all, I would stake
my life
To be all you demand of me.

You require your mutton shall always
be hot;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for
stockings and shirts;
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called
home,
And a man that the Maker God
Shall look upon as he did on his first,
And say "It is very good."

If you cannot do this, a laundress and
cook
You can hire, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's
life
Are not to be won that way.

THE FOOL'S PRAYER

The royal feast was done, the king
Sought some new sport to banish
care;
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now, and make for us a prayer.

The jester doffed his cap and bells,
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose, "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as
wool;
The rod must heal the sin, but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and might, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven
away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end.
These hard, well meaning hands we
thrust
Among the heart strings of a friend.

"The ill'timed truth we might have
kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced
and stung,
The word we had not sense to say,
Who knows how grandly it had rung!

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening stripes must cleanse
them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears on balsam for mistakes,
Men crown the knave and scourge
the tool
That did his will, but
Thou, O Lord, be merciful to me,
a fool!"

The room was hushed, in silence rose
The king, and sought his gardens
cool,
And walked apart, and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool!"

IN A ROSE GARDEN

John Bennett.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not care at all.
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall;
The summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown;
The garden will be overgrown
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not mind the pain,
The throbbing, crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain;
The song we sing together, dear,
The dream we dream together here,
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a summer rain.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
The grief will all be o'er;
The sea of care will surge in vain
Upon a careless shore.
These glasses we turn down today,
Here at the parting of the way,
We shall be wineless then as they,
And will not mind it more.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We'll neither know nor care
What came of all life's bitterness
Or followed love's despair.
Then fill the glasses up again
And kiss me through the rose-leaf
rain;
We'll build one castle more in Spain,
And dream one more dream there.

POEMS WANTED

Lord Thomas and Fair Elinor, and the poem beginning with "Oh, Who Will Shoe Your Pretty Little Foot?" to F. C. Semon, Bloomington, Ind.

Old Shady, to S. L. Jackson, Rosiclara, Ill.

Comedy in Crepe, to J. Wyland Tucker, Cassville, W. Va.

Mary Ball.

Indian's Dream.

Jenny, Jenny, Jenny, to Mrs. J. P. McGrath, Muskogee, Okla.

"A Handful of Earth From Mother's Grave," to Mrs. Ethel Runyon, Hope, Mich.

"I'll Remember You, Son, in My [illegible]"

WHO WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW?

(In the Civil War, after a battle, a young man lay wounded and dying. As he looked up in his comrade's face he repeated these words: "Who will care for mother now?")

Why am I so weak and weary?
See how faint my heated breath,
All around to me seems darkness,
Tell me, comrade, is this death?

Oh, how well I know your answer;
To my fate I meekly bow,
If you'll only tell me truly,
Who will care for mother now?

Who will comfort her in sorrow?
Who will dry those falling tears?
Gently smooth her wrinkled forehead,
Who will whisper words of cheer?

Even now I think I see her,
Kneeling, praying for me now;
Can I leave her in her anguish?
Who will care for mother now?

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

The king's three little daughters,
'Neath the palace window straying,
Had fallen into earnest talk
That put an end to playing;
And the king sighed once again
To hear what they were saying.

"It is I who love our father best,"
The eldest daughter said.
"I am the oldest princess,"
And her pretty face grew red.
"I love him more than—oh, what is
there none can do without—
Yes, I know, I love him more than
bread."

Then said the second daughter,
With her bright blue eyes aflame,
"Than bread, a common thing like
bread?"
Thou hast not any shame;
Glad am I it is I, not thou,
Called by our mother's name.

"I love him with a better love
Than one so tame as thine;
More than—oh, what shall I say
That is both bright and fine and is
not common—
Yes, I know, I love him more than
wine."

Then his little, youngest daughter,
Whose speech would sometimes halt
For her dreamy way of thinking, said,
"You are both at fault;
It is I who love our father best,
I love him more than salt."

Shrill little shrieks of laughter
Greeted her latest word,
And the two joined hands, exclaiming,
"But this is most absurd."
And the king, no longer smiling,
Was grieved that he had heard.

For his little, youngest daughter,
With her eyes of steadfast gray,
Could always move his tenderness
And charm his care away.
"She grows more like her mother
dead."
He whispered day by day.

"But she is very little,
And I will find no fault,
That while her sisters try me to exalt,
She holds me nothing dearer
Than a common thing like salt."

The portly cook was standing
In the courtyard by the spring,
And he winked and nodded to himself,
"That little, quiet thing
Knows more than both the others,
As I will show the king."

That afternoon, at dinner,
There was nothing fit to eat,
And the king turned frowning angrily
From fish and soup and meat.

"And yet," he muttered, musing,
"I cannot find the fault,
Nothing has tasted like itself
But this honest cup of malt."
Said the youngest daughter, shyly,
"Dear father, it wants salt."

A sudden look of tenderness
Shone on the king's dark face,
And he sat his little daughter
In the dead queen's vacant place.
He said, "She has her mother's heart,
Yes, and her mother's grace."

Great love, through smallest channels,
Will find its surest way;
It does not wait occasion,
Which may not come or may,
But it comforts and it blesses,
Hour by hour and day by day.

MARLBROUK

Marlbrouk goes forth to war,
Mironton, Mironton, Mirontaine,
Marlbrouk goes forth to war,
Nor knows he for how long,
Nor knows he for how long,
Nor knows he for how long,

He's coming back at Easter,
Or else at Trinity.

Trinity is a long time passed,
But Marlbrouk comes no more.

Madam mount her tower stairs,
As high as she can climb,

Behold his page approaches,
And lo, he's clad in black.

Madame, Marlbrouk is dead,
Is dead and in the ground.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Marlbrook, the prince of commanders,
Has gone to war in Flanders,
His fame is like Alexander's.
But when will he come home?
But when will he come home?
But when will he come home?
But when will he come home?

Chorus.

He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
Till daylight doth appear.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND

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WHEN two attractive women fall in love with the same man he is usually the last of the three to find out which of them he is going to marry.

Of course getting a divorce is more expensive than getting married. Taking anything out of pawn, even your heart, naturally costs more than putting it in.

A man in love can never keep track of his heart. It is always either in his throat, in his boots or on his sleeve.

Those little love-spats which are so diverting before marriage are no more like a real domestic row than the swell from a passing excursion boat is like a storm at sea.

No matter how many married men have tried to flirt with her a girl will step calmly up to the altar in the firm belief that she has found the one masculine being on earth, besides Adam, who will never look at another woman.

A girl's beauty may be only skin deep, but her vanity goes clear to the bone.

What should a man do when he finds that he has kissed a girl against her will? Why, Marie, he should apologize at once—or kiss her again!

"Love in a cottage" would be all right if the "cottage" did not turn out so often to be nothing but a castle in the air.

When a man marries a girl purely for the sake of her ivory complexion he shouldn't be disappointed to discover that she has a brain to match.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interets to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GUNPOWDER

I would like to know something about the manufacture of gunpowder and what ingredients to use if you wish to make some.—O. V. F., Grafton, W. Va.

Gunpowder is a compound of nitre, charcoal and sulphur. These are taken to separate mills and reduced by successive grindings to impalpable powder. These are then taken to the mixing house and are weighed out into their respective proportions. The charcoal is spread in a trough and the sulphur and nitre sifted upon it. The whole is incorporated, though imperfectly by the hands. The next process is in the powder mill, where the mixture is ground between millstones and thoroughly incorporated in a wet state. This is continued from one to six hours. The powder, completely pulverized and caked by the moisture and the pressure, leaves the mill in small lumps, called mill-cake. This mill-cake is then spread between copper plates in layers about three inches thick, and is subjected to an immense pressure either by a screw capstan or by a hydraulic engine. The last process is drying, glazing and freeing from dust. The first is effected by heating the powder to a point sufficient to drive off moisture; the second, by the friction of the grains together in a revolving cylinder; the third, by the centrifugal action caused by the powder being twisted around at great speed in a gauze cylinder when the dust flies off through the gauze, and the bright grains remain as finished gunpowder.

To make gunpowder the following is a good recipe: Pulverize separately 76 parts of nitrate of potassa, 11 of sulphur and 13 of freshly burned charcoal, and mix them well with water so as to form a cake when rolled out on a board. This in then dried on a clean sheet of paper, placed in a warm situation, and afterwards crumbled into grains. It will form unglazed gunpowder. The pulverized ingredients thoroughly mixed, without the addition of any water, constitute what is called meal powder.

LIBERTY BELL

Please print an account of the Liberty Bell in this department.—G. H., Old Mission, Mich.

The Liberty Bell, the bell which formerly hung in the dome of the old State House at Philadelphia, was cast in England especially for the State House and was brought from there in 1752; in being taken from the ship it met with an accident which spoiled its tone, and it was recast in Philadelphia when the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" were inscribed on it. When the British occupied Philadelphia, the bell was taken down and hidden in the Delaware near Trenton, but was afterward hung in its old position, and for several years rung every Fourth. In 1835 it was broken while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1854 it was placed in the hall of the old State House on a pedestal with 13 sides, representing the 13 original states. In 1893 it was carried to Chicago for the World's Fair, and in many cities through which it was carried was greeted with special demonstrations, and has since been specially exhibited in other cities.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY

I would like to know something about Mother Shipton and the prophecy she made.—M. A. R., Garrison, Mo.

Throught the kindness of J. H. H. Sheridan, Mo., the Bureau is enabled to publish Mother Shipton's prophecy. Mother Shipton was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's pretended prophecies in 1797, she was born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in July, 1488, and baptized as Ursula Southiel. She died, according to the same authority at over 70 years of age, but it was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1645 all of her prophecies were considered as having been fulfilled. 1862 a prediction was made with Mother Shipton's name attached to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. It caused some excitement among the ignorant. All events predicted have happened except the prophecy in the last two lines:

Carriages without horses will go,
And accidents fill the world with woe

Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.

Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, yet shall be true.

The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.

Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse nor ass be at his side.

Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.

In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.

Iron in water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.

Gold shall be found 'mid stone,
In a land that's now unknown.

Fire and water shall wonders do.
England shall at last admit a Jew.

And this world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

OBTAINING A PATENT

Can you give me full information on how to obtain a patent?—W. C. G., Canton, N. Y.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claims must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by a model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does ont know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of which country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affairs, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Will you please give a sketch of the life of James Whitcomb Riley?—M. M., Greenwich, Ohio.

James Whitcomb Riley, the American poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., 1853. He attended school during his boyhood. When he left school he became a sign painter. He soon turned strolling player and composed songs and remodeled plays for the company of which he was a member. Later he became an editorial writer on the staff of the Indianapolis Journal. In 1873 he began writing poems and contributing them to Indiana papers. Riley received the sobriquet of The Hoosier Poet through his verses in the Indiana dialect. This work is quite unique in American literature. Riley is not, however, limited to this, but has written with melody and imagination in literary English. His public readings from his books became very popular, especially in the western states.

James Whitcomb Riley is the author of The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems; The Boss Girl and Other Sketches; Afterwhile; Old Fashioned Roses; Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury; Rhymes of Childhood; Flying Islands of the Night; Green Fields and Budding Brooks; Armazindy; A Child World; Neighborly Poems; Home Folks; Poems Here at Home; Rubiayat of Doc. Sifers; The Book of Joyous Children; An Old Sweetheart of Mine; Out to Old Aunt Mary's; A Defective Santa Claus; Home Again With Me; The Boys of the Old Glee Club; While the Heart Beats Young; Raggedy Man; Morning (poems); The Little Orphan Annie Book; and Old Schoolday Romances.

WILLIAM B. HAZEN

Kindly publish a sketch of the life of General William B. Hazen, and tell from whom he descended.—J. F., Washington.

William Babcock Hazen, the American soldier, was born in West Hartford, Vt., on September 27, 1830, and died in Washington, D. C., on January 16, 1887. He was descended from Moses Hazen, a Revolutionary general. In 1855 Hazen graduated from West Point and went to the front in the civil war in command of the 41st regiment of Ohio volunteers which he had recruited himself in 1861. Hazen served actively in Ohio, Kentucky, and through the Atlanta campaign and in Sherman's march through Georgia. In 1865 he took command of the Fifteenth army corps. The Franco-Prussian war was observed by Hazen on French soil, and he served as military attache to the United States legation in Vienna during the Turko-Russian war. In 1880 Hazen was appointed chief signal officer, with the rank of brigadier general. He employed scientists as observers, introduced "cold wave" signals, and suggested the standard time meridians at present in use. He was the author of The School and the Army in Germany and France, Diary of Siege Life at Versailles, Our Barren Lands and A Narrative of Military Service.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Please give the latest statistics concerning the value of automobiles manufactured during one year in this country.—L. O. L., Chuckey, Tenn.

These figures on the automobile industry were taken from the summary of the census bureau for 1909, issued in April, 1912. They show that the average number of wage earners engaged in the manufacture of automobiles then was 75,721. The value of the products of the automobile factories was $249,202,000. The value added by manufacture amounted to $117,556,000. The increase in average number of wage-earners in the ten years was 3278.9 per cent, and the increase in the value of the products for the ten years was 5148.6 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H., Geneva, O.—The rotation of the earth around the sun during the year causes the sun to rise in the northeast and set in the northwest in June in this latitude, the month during which this part of the earth's surface is turned, to a larger extent, toward the sun.

E. E. D., Lebanon, N. M.—It is against the rules of this department to ask more than one question unless it is on the same subject. Please read the rules.

L. N., Corning, N. Y.—All the information we have on Anneke Jans was published in the issue of December 2 and we cannot repeat the answer so soon.

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I Am Going To Send You FREE 3 Pairs of Spectacles

I am putting on the market a large-eye, cable-temple spectacle, the frame of which is made of composition non-gold metal that looks like gold, although there is not one cent's worth of gold in them. The hooks that go around the ears are made of soft twisted cable wire (just exactly like the high-priced spectacles now on the market) which will not hurt the most tender ears. I want you to send for these large-eye, cable-temple, non-gold spectacles of mine.

As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

THEY'LL ENABLE YOU TO READ THE FINEST PRINT AND SHOOT A BIRD OFF THE TALLEST TREE—

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on the second pair—the distance and shooting spectacles—shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some bright and early morning, and you'll be greatly delighted to find that they help you wonderfully in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

But the third pair—the protection pair of spectacles—is the best of them all. With this pair of protection spectacles on your eyes you will be able to work around in your kitchen and do your cooking in front of a red-hot stove, go out into the field and do your plowing, or go out driving when the snow is on the ground, and they will prevent you from contracting those eye troubles usually caused by heat, dust, grit and dirt, and keep your eyes in good condition while doing your work.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

I am going to send these three pairs of spectacles home to you at once, all charges prepaid, so that you can try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, and anyway.

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Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you and will not owe you one single, solitary cent, as you have agreed to let me try them fully 10 days without one cent of pay, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that promise.

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

If you want any of these three pairs of spectacles to fit any other members of your family, give their ages on this line.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

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FRANK CARPENTER, WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CORRESPONDENT, FINDS NEW WORLD FOR BLADE READERS

Upper Left—Mt. McKinley will be of easy access when the new railway is finished. It is 20,300 feet high.

Lower Left—Alaskan placer mines have already produced $200,000,000 in gold. This shows how they are washing down the hills for gold dust and nuggets.

Circle—I stopped at all of Uncle Sam's experimental farms. This is oats grown on the Yukon.

Upper Right—Map of the world showing Alaska. Alaska is in the same latitude as Scandinavia, which has millions of people. Notice how the great cities of northern Europe are in the same latitude. Also that from east to west the center of the United States would be in the Pacific ocean 300 miles from San Francisco.

Lower Right—Map of Alaska giving relative size of Alaska and the United States. Alaska is one-fifth the size of the United States proper and as wide as from Savannah to Los Angeles.

(The Toledo Weekly Blade herewith publishes the first of a great series of articles on Alaska by the world's most noted newspaper correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter. The series will continue throughout the year and is one of the most important ever announced by the Blade.—(Editor's Note).

(Copyright, 1915, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

I HAVE discovered a new world.

It is the world of Alaska. It belongs to you and to me, and is a part of Uncle Sam's big farm. We have had it about 50 years and have never realized the wealth under our feet. The discovery, on my part, reminds me of the Hindu who was devoured with a great lust for diamonds. He lived on a small farm upon the plateau of the Deccan. He sold his farm that he might hunt for these precious stones. He traveled all over the world and spent a lifetime in the search. At last he returned home to learn that the diamond mines of Golconda, the richest of the then world, had been found on his own little farm. And so, for almost a lifetime I have traveled through foreign lands seeking strange things to write about and I now find the strangest right here in my own country and almost under my feet.

I went to Alaska last spring, shortly after the breaking up of the ice, and spent the whole summer and fall there, making photographs and gathering material for a series of letters of which this is the beginning. I found the country full of new things, and stories of live human interest came to me at every step. The territory was so different from what I had anticipated and withal so wild, that it made me feel like a pioneer, and at times I imagined myself a Fernando de Soto or a Columbus, rather than a plain newspaper man, gathering plain notes of travel for the plain people.

I have called Alaska a world. I wonder if you appreciate what a great world it is. The territory contains more than one-sixth of all the land under the American flag. It has so much that if it were all divided equally among the citizens of the United States there would be 18 acres for every family and leave some to spare. Alaska is almost three times as big as Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, or the Spanish peninsula. It is one-third larger than the Atlantic states from Main to Florida; larger than all of our territory north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi river. If Alaska could be lifted up and dropped down upon the main body of our country, with its eastern end touching the Atlantic ocean at Savannah, the westernmost end would be in the Pacific beyond Los Angeles. The territory begins not far west of Los Angeles, and it extends Uncle Sam's dominions almost to Japan. When I was at Nome, I was 3,000 miles west of San Francisco; and the mainland of Alaska is less than 40 miles from Siberia at Bering straits. The island of Attu, at the end of the Aleutian chain, is not far from Asia. From north to south Alaska reaches almost as far as from Canada to Mexico.

This mighty territory is a world in the variety of its lands, and waters. It is a country of seas, lakes and rivers, and of almost as many islands as the empire of Japan. It has a vast continental mainland, with mountains and valleys, rolling plateaus and great lowland plains. I traveled a thousand miles through rocky islands in going from Seattle to Skagway; and later passed through the Aleutian archipelago, which extends from the end of the Alaskan peninsula about as far westward as the distance from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river. The Island of Kodiak is as big as Porto Rico, and Prince of Wales Island is as large as Connecticut. All of these islands are green from one year's end to the other, and some have vegetation as dense as that of Hawaii.

I spent some time on our coast survey vessels which are now exploring the waters and dragging the channels for the terrible pinnacle rocks that rip open the hulls of the big ocean steamers. The officials tell me that the Alaskan coast line, with its windings, is longer than the girth of the world at the equator, and that it is for the most part uncharted. The department of commerce is building new ships for this work.

The rivers of Alaska cover all parts of the territory, and their navigable waters reach thousands of miles. I traveled almost 2,000 miles on the Yukon. That river is the fifth among the great streams of the North American continent, and in the United States it is surpassed only by the Mississippi-Missouri. The Kuskokwim, which lies south of it, has just been opened by the coast survey vessels, and it is found that steamers can travel upon it into the heart of the country as far as from New York to Cleveland.

I spent two days steaming from the Yukon up the Tanana river from Fort Gibbon to Fairbanks. That river flows into the Yukon. It will be cut by the new railroad now building. It has a wide valley as long as from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

And then there is the Porcupine, that enters the Yukon at the Arctic circle. It is a big stream that flows 500 miles down from the north. Dan Cadzo, who has a store on it just beyond the Canadian boundary, tells me he can go all the way to his station.

Into the lower Yukon empties the Innoka, up which you go to the Iditarod gold region, and from the north comes down the Koyukuk, whose sands are also gold bearing. The latter stream is 600 miles long.

Have you ever heard of the River Kobuk? It flows into the Artic ocean at Kotzebue sound. They are now washing gold from its sands, and Mr. Patterson, who has a trading station at its mouth, showed me the photograph of a gold nugget from there almost as big as my fist. The Colville is another great river that drains the far north.

The mainland of Alaska is practically unknown. It consists of a great central valley over 200 miles wide, with mighty ranges of mountains on the north and the south. These ranges correspond to those which uphold our Rocky Mountain plateau, but the central valley is much lower and it slopes gently down toward Bering sea. The fall is less than a foot to the mile all the way from the Canadian boundary. The Yukon, which flows through it, is so sluggish that it builds up great islands, and on the Yukon flats, about two days' ride from the boundary of Canada, the stream in places is 20 miles wide. At the lower end of the valley and along Bering sea there are coastal plains; and another great plain extends from the Arctic ocean back a distance of perhaps 150 miles before the rugged highlands begin.

And then the mountains of Alaska! Before I investigated the country I thought it was almost all mountains, and had no idea that there were millions on millions of acres of lowlands and high rolling plains. There are some places in Alaska where you can travel for miles without seeing a hill.

There are low tracts of vast extent far in the interior. The Yukon flats, which I crossed last summer, are in the heart of the country and only 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Nevertheless, Alaska has the highest mountains on the North American continent. It has some of the greatest glacial fields upon earth, and scores of its peaks never lose their perpetual snow. McKinley, which kisses the sky at over 20,000 feet, is the tallest mountain north of the Isthmus of Panama, and it will be of easy access to tourists when the new railroad is finihsed. A little farther east is Mount St. Elias, which is 18,000 feet high, and about Mount Wrangell, in a territory not three-fourths as big as Massachusetts, there are ten snow-clad peaks twice as high as Mount Washington, and two which are higher than Mount Blanc. There are three mountains there of over 10,000 feet, which have not yet been named. They belong to the Alaskan range, which runs around the whole southern coast and has a width here and there approximating 80 miles. The range has several low passes, and one of these, Broad pass, is only 2,700 feet above the sea. It is from six to eight miles in width and it forms an easy way for Uncle Sam's new railroad to get into the great central valley. It is over that pass the survey has been made.

Extending westward from the Alaska range, we have the Aleutian mountains, that run hundreds of miles through the Alaskan peninsula, and then, dropping down into the sea, form the Aleutian Islands, extending 1,200 miles farther. They are volcanic peaks, some of which are 6,000 feet high. The volcano of Katmai belongs to that chain.

North of the great plateau is the Rocky mountain system. This is not so high as the mountains of the south, but in places the range is one hundred miles wide.

We are apt to think of Alaska and the North Pole as synonymous. They remind us of nothing but glaciers or of mountains of ice and of perpetual snow. We have read of the terrible cold, where the thermometer falls to 70 degrees below zero; of the reindeer and dog teams flying over the snow and of the dimmerian darkness of the long winter nights. The truth is, Alaska is a world in its climate, and the nights are so bright that they seem almost day. Only one-fourth of the country lies inside the Arctic circle and has weather that could be considered as arctic. Other parts of it are as temperate as Tennessee or Kentucky, and southeastern Alaska, a region larger than Maine, has a winter climate milder than that of Washington city. The great Yukon valley, a land of rolling plains and plateaus, has winters like those of Montana and northern Dakota, and the summers of the whole territory are not far different from those of Ohio, Indiana and Virginia. In midsummer I found the whole land covered with a dense vegetation, and it seemed to me that you could drop any part of it down into the main body of the United States and at a slight distance away you would not recognize the change.

There is such gross ignorance concerning the climate of Alaska that I will say a little more about latitude. Take the city of Seward, which is to be the terminus of our new railroad. That town is no farther north than St. Petersburg, and it is not half so cold in the winter. Juneau, the capital of Alaska, is in about the same latitude as Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, and Juneau is, I venture, by far the warmer. The same is true of Sitka and Copenhagen. The whole Scandinavian peninsula is within the latitudes of Alaska, and some of the Aleutian islands are farther south than Birmingham, Berlin, Dublin or Warsaw. Ketchikan and Moscow are on about the same parallel.

Alaska is an unknown world as to its mineral resources. Only about one-fourth of the country has been explored by our geologists, and not one-hundredth of it has yet been touched by the foot of the prospector. Nevertheless, its placer mines have already brought in more than $200,000,000 worth of gold. Dr. A. H. Brooks of our Geological Survey estimates that there are several hundred million dollars' worth of gold dust and nuggets still in the gravel of the Seward peninsula. Fifty million dollars' worth had been taken out of that region up to 1908, and during my stay at Nome I saw them dredging and hydraulicing quantities of gold from the tundra. Enormous dredges are now working at Dawson, and that region is still producing its millions of dollars a year. I spent some time on the gold dredges there, and shall tell you how they are turning over the icy gravel beds of the Klondike to a depth of from 30 to 60 feet.

A great future for Alaska will be found in its quartz mines. You have all heard of the Treadwell properties and of their product of low-grade gold. Just opposite them, across the Gastineau channel, other mines are being opened that are already producing millions and will be producing millions for a century to come. The gold regions of Juneau promise to be second only to those of South Africa in their great gold production.

The copper deposits are unknown and unprospected, although some have been opened which are already producing millions of dollars per annum. In coming back from Alaska I traveled on a steamer which had $600,000 worth of copper concentrates in its hold, and the manager of the mine from which they came told me his company would pay $6,000,000 in dividends this year. There are new copper mines on an island not far from Seward, and copper is being mined at a profit on Prince of Wales Island, in southeastern Alaska.

As to the coal of the territory, the Matanuska fields are to be opened up by Uncle Sam's new railroad. There is one patch not far from the route which is said to have veins 40 feet thick and to contain many million tons. Some of our geologists have figured the amount of good coal in Alaska at 150,000,000 tons, and others say that the country has enough coal to last the human race more than 100 years at the present rate of consumption.

Alaska is an unknown world as to its farming resources. I stood on the hills near Fairbanks and looked over a million of acres of tillable soil in the Tanana valley. The whole territory is said to have 50,000,000 acres of possible farm lands, and the Aleutian Islands will feed thousands of cattle. Here and there I visited the homesteaders, and I stopped for some time at all of Uncle Sam's experimental farms. Upon one of them the grain which stood in the fields reached to the height of my head, and I saw them growing oats, barley and hay, and even alfalfa. I saw potato patches that were yielding four tons to the acre, and one potato field which, I was told, had a crop in the ground that would sell for $10,000.

Another surprise was the wild berries that grow all over Alaska, and another the wild flowers that make the sides of the hills and the lower slopes of the mountains blazes of color. I found plenty of grass everywhere, and in places the weeds were as high as my head. I saw fat stock on the homesteads of the Tanana valley, and visited dairies which were supplying butter and milk to the towns and mining camps nearby. The Aleutian Islands have a climate milder than Scotland, and on the island of Kodiak, which is as big as Porto Rico, they are now raising Galloway cattle and long-wooled sheep.

In connection with the farming of Alaska I shall describe new industries which I found starting up here and there over the territory. I shall speak of the fox farms and show how fur farming will eventually be one of the great sources of our clothing. The climate of Alaska is just right for furs, and the hunter and trapper will eventually be displaced by the fur farmer. Fox farms are already springing up here and there along the Yukon and other rivers, and fox skins are shipped from there to the markets of London.

Another great possibility of the future will be the raising of reindeer for the United States markets. I have visited the reindeer herds and the slaughterhouses at Nome, where the deer are even now being killed, to be sent in cold storage to San Francisco and Seattle. The shipping of venison has already begun and the time is not distant when fresh deer-meat from Alaska will be sold in all of our cities just as fresh Alaska salmon and halibut are sold today.

But I have written enough to give you a peep at the new world which Uncle Sam proposes to throw open by railroads. It takes the notes made on the ground and snapshots out in the open to give living descriptions. These I hope to furnish in my letters to come. They were written in Alaska, and will be dated and published as they came from my pen.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Your Bunion Can Be Cured Instant Relief Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you at my expense for 6 days. 57,582 others in the last six months. I claim to have the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment, FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—you have not tried my cure, and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home treatment which relieves you almost instantly of all pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. I know it will do all this and I want you to send for a treatment, FREE, at my expense, because I know you will then tell all your friends about it just as those 57,582 others are doing now. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO.
3591 W. 26th St. Chicago

300 SONGS FOR 10c

LOVE, WAR, SENTIMENTAL

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier—As the Lusitania Went Down—It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary—Don't Take My Darling Boy Away—They All Sang "Annie Laurie"—I'll Return Mother Darling to You—There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland—I'm On My Way to Dublin Bay—Silver Threads Among the Gold—When Maple Leaves Were Falling—When I Dream of Old Erin—When I Lost You—Little Lost Sister—California and You—Ring Me Up Sunshine—Roll Along Harvard Moon—Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay—Silver Bell—and 200 other BIG HITS, and PIANO MUSIC. ALL 300 SENTS—Send Stamps Address HOME MUSIC CO. 39 S. CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm—Land Where the River Shannon Flows—I Want to Go Back to Michigan—When It's Apple Blossom Time in Normandy—I Love the Whole United States—Till Sands of Desert Grow Cold—Will the Angels Let Me Play—I Old Erin Come Over to Dover—This is the Chinatown My Chinatown—I Want a Little Down Among the Sheltering Palms—When You're a Long Long Way From Home—When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Big Red Rose—If I Had a Home Sweet Home—When I Was a Dreamer—Gray Wave—Needs Me

WHY "ANURIC" IS AN INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH!

Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10c. for large trial package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar, besides being absolutely harmless and is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the heart valves of any sandy substances which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anuric" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels have been favorably known for nearly 50 years.

—Advertisement.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 3812 General P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations.

HEART DISEASE, $2.50 TRIAL Free. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable," cured after 5 to 15 doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Elkhart, Indiana. 603 to 613 Main Street.

Tobacco Habit Banished IN 12 TO 120 HOURS

DR. ELDER'S TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all form of Tobacco Habit in 12 to 120 hours. A positive and quick relief. A home treatment easy to take. Sure, lasting, harmless, no habit forming drugs. Hundreds of letters from satisfied patients. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our Free Booklet giving full information. Write today, this hour. ELDER SANITARIUM, Desk 1, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Burns and CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all St

Stop Using a Truss

Yes, stop it, I say! You KNOW by your own experience the truss is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me show you a better way.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER absolutely FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what ruptures is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon. The way of the PLAPAO-PAD is nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment is calculated to give quick relief and strengthen the weakened muscles, thus doing entirely away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch, for all time to come. Close the inguinal opening, as nature intended, so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified UNDER OATH that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Prix.

Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Comfortable to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no re-adjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending TRIAL PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it, now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc.
Block 359. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Danelius, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel, Essers—declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Reboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 79, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This To Some Unfortunate.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS

(No Oil) If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Fury, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Fever, Chills or Itchy Skin, Send for 32-page Liver-Gall Book. FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co. For STOMACH SUFFERERS Dept. B 73, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH ASTHMA

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE

Don't have an operation or continue to suffer with agonizing gasping for breath, coughing, spitting, dripping in the throat, discharge from the nose, headaches, scabs in the nose, fainting, etc. Gorham's Home Remedy for Catarrh and Asthma, brings quick relief and restores health. Send your name and address and a Free Trial Package and book in plain wrapper will be mailed free.

Dept. G. Parris, 124, PARRIS BLDG., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

INQUIRY INTO HUERTA'S PLOT TAKEN UP BY U. S.

Federal Grand Jury Starts Investigation in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 3.—Investigation of an alleged plot to restore Victoriano Huerta to power in Mexico was begun by a federal grand jury here today. United States District Attorney J. L. Camp asks that Gen. Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, and nine other men already arrested, be indicted on charge of violating United States neutrality laws.

So far as is known none of the accused men are expected here. Gen. Huerta who is in custody of federal authorities at El Paso is seriously ill. Pascual Orozco, alleged to have been one of the leaders of the Huerta movement, jumped bond after his arrest with Huerta and later was killed leading a filibustering expedition in Texas. Among the other accused men are: Jose Delgado, Eduardo Caus, Enrique Gorostieta, J. B. Ratner and Ignacio Bravo. They are at liberty on bond.

THAW ON BROADWAY; DRINKS WATER ONLY

New York, Dec. 31.—Harry K. Thaw was back on Broadway today, accompanied by his secretary, Harry J. Rice, a bodyguard of three men and a thirst for mineral water. He said he would not be on Broadway New Year's e...

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Dec. 26.—Athens hears attack has been begun on Salonika and that allies' first line positions are bombarded by the Teuton forces. Henry Ford wires his peace delegates from aboard steamship Bergensfjord that he will rejoin party if the conference is arranged. Premier Asquith attacked by Liberals and Unionists. Lloyd George is urged as leader of government. French report Germans checked in Vosges drive.

MONDAY, Dec. 27. — Lloyd-George, addressing trade unionists in Glasgow, tells them unless they modify rules so as to permit increase in output of munitions, cabinet might as well tell Kaiser "frankly that we cannot go on." Reported in London that cabinet is split on the subject of conscription. Greece reported as assuring Germans no aid will be extended to allies, Berlin guaranteeing on the other hand that Greek territorial integrity will be respected. More desertions in Ford Peace party, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain and Lieut.-Gov. Andrew J. Betha of South Carolina, leaving. Paris believes Germans preparing for strong offensive in the west.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28. — Lloyd-George threatens to resign as minister of munitions and quit cabinet unless conscription is ordered. Lord Derby's recruiting scheme said to have failed, a vast number of unmarried men refusing to enlist. British army in Mesopotamia reported bottled up by Turks at Kut-el-Amara. Gen. Townshend's forces said to be making desperate stand against superior numbers. French steamship Ville de la Ciotat sunk by submarine. Seventy-nine lives lost.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.—As British cabinet ends decisive session London looks for immediate application of compulsion. Vienna reports that central powers may not attempt operations against allied forces intrenched at Salonika. Austria's reply to the United States in the Ancona discussion said to be ready. Official French statement reports further gains in fighting at Hartmannswellerkopf, in the Vosges.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30.—Premier Asquith certain that conscription bill will pass; thinks measure necessary to provide steady flow of re-enforcements for various battle fronts. Lloyd's announces that insurance rates on all cargoes passing through Suez canal will be trebled. Lewis V. Harcourt about to resign as first commissioner of works in cabinet and become viceroy of India, succeeding Baron Hardinge. French gains continue in Vosges. Montenegro reports Austrians are routed from the Sanjak. Zurich newspaper publishes what purports to be Germany's terms of peace, including payment by the allies of huge indemnity.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31.—Austria's reply to second American note reported to be friendly. Labor representatives in London confer on conscription; decide to call national congress representing every section of labor. Italians occupy Durazzo, capital of Albania and one of its chief seaports. Austrian and Bulgarian invading armies said to be approaching last obstacles on the road to the Adriatic.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1.—Text of Austrian note on Ancona made public in Vienna. Captain of the submarine which sank the Ancona punished for not taking into consideration panic on board liner when it went down. Washington views note as substantial compliance with demands of United States government. The British cruiser Natal sunk in port by "internal explosion." More than 300 lives lost. Member of British government explains that all mail, parcel post or ordinary, carried by neutral steamships stopping at English ports comes under the English municipal law and is thus liable to be opened and examined by censor. The Rev. C. F. Aked of Ford Peace party ill in Stockholm. Other delegates go to Copenhagen. Leaders of both German and British opinion express confidence in outlook for 1916.

MORE THAN 40,000 BLINDED IN ALLIES' RANKS TO DATE

New York, Dec. 30.—More than 40,000 allied soldiers have been made totally blind since the war began, according to Dr. Helen Nolen, who returned to the United States today aboard the steamship Rochambeau. Dr. Nolan has been working in the American hospital at Nice.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY BLAST

Warship Natal Goes to Bottom in Port Following Internal Explosion.

London, Dec. 31.—The British cruiser Natal has been sunk as the result of an explosion on board, it was officially announced today by the admiralty.

The Natal was in port when she was destroyed. In the official statement, the admiralty described the cause of the sinking as an "internal explosion."

The Natal was a vessel of 13,550 tons. Her armament consisted of the following: Six 9.2-inch guns singly in turrets, three forward and three aft; four 7.5-inch guns, singly in turrets amidships between the main turrets; 24 three-pounders; two machine guns and three 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her crew consisted of 704 men.

The Natal was built at Barrow-In-Furness in 1904. She carried Krupp armor and had a maximum speed of 23.5 knots. The Natal was commanded by Captain John Green.

The official statement of the admiralty, which was issued through the press bureau, follows:

"His Majesty's ship Natal, an armored cruiser commanded by Captain Eric P. Black, R. N., sunk yesterday while in the harbor, as the result of an internal explosion. Four hundred survivors are reported."

The Natal sinking is the severest loss which the British navy has sustained in several months. No British naval vessels of importance had been sunk since last May, when the Triumph and Majestic were torpedoed at the Dardanelles. The Natal, although a powerful man-of-war, was laid down 11 years ago and her displacement was only about one-half of the largest British fighters.

The Natal brought from Portsmouth the body of Whitelaw Ried, American ambassador at London, after his death in 1912, remaining at New York for two weeks.

SOUTH TO SEEK LAMAR'S PLACE

Will Make Effort to Have Southerner Appointed to Supreme Court Vacancy.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the supreme court of the United States, who died here last night, were being completed today. Burial will be in the family plot at Augusta, Ga., all of the members of the court and committees from the senate and house attending. The body will leave here tomorrow afternoon on a special train.

Among the first of the messages of condolence received by the family was one from President Wilson, who was a classmate of the late justice in Richmond academy. The President and the justice retained the personal friendship begun at the time through all of the intervening years.

Out of respect to the memory of the dead justice the supreme court, which assembled today after the Christmas recess, immediately adjourned.

South Wants Successor.

The vacancy created by the death of Justice Lamar will be the second one in the court for President Wilson to fill. Among the names suggested today was that of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, whose friends urged him for the position at the time the President elevated Attorney General McReynolds to the bench. The southern delegation in congress, however, is expected to urge, inasmuch as Justice Lamar was a southern man, his successor should be chosen from that section.

Justice Lamar died following an illness which began with a slight stroke of paralysis late last summer.

Until a few days ago hope of the ultimate recovery of the justice was held out. Then his condition took a sudden turn for the worse.

Ill Since Last October.

Mr. Lamar suffered the stroke of paralysis while passing his vacation at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He was brought to Washington a few days before the supreme court convened, in October. He was unable to take his place on the bench and his friends had virtually decided to ask congress to retire him upon full pay.

The justice, who was 68 years old, had not been in robust health for many years. He resigned from the supreme court of Georgia, his native state, in 1905, because of ill health.

Mr. Lamar was appointed to the United States supreme court by President Taft. Today would have been his fifth anniversary of taking the oath of office.

RISE IN GASOLINE COST NOT DUE TO SHORTAGE

Washington, Dec. 31.—The rise in the price of gasoline cannot be attributed to a shortage in production, according to a bulletin made public today by the United States Geological Survey. It is stated that this year's production shows a heavy increase over last year, when a record production was established. The production figures of this year are not given.

FORD, BACK HOME, STILL SANGUINE

Pacificist Declares He Has No Doubt His Mission Will End Successfully.

New York, Jan. 3.—Henry Ford who headed the pilgrimage to Europe to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," returned Sunday on the steamer Bergensfjord. He has changed in his views and in his appearance since he sailed Dec. 4 on the Oscar II, which steamer he chartered for the trip.

His face is more drawn and pinched and his optimism has changed to at least conservatism.

The publicity he sought at the outset of the trip he now shuns. He tried desperately to elude newspaper men. He went so far as to announce he would give out an interview at the Hotel Biltmore and set an hour to meet the reporters. Instead of going to that hotel he hurried in secret to the Waldorf. When he was finally found he talked guardedly.

Mr. Ford met William Jennings Bryan last night at the Waldorf and laid new plans for restoring peace. The latter made a hurried trip from Washington to meet the pacificist and returned to the capital at midnight.

Silent on Their Plans.

They did not disclose the nature of their plans, but following the conference Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Ford had heard a report in midocean that I was going to The Hague Tuesday. He was anxious to talk with me before my departure if it was true that I was going. But it is not true that I am going Tuesday. Indeed it is not certain that I am going at all."

Changes His Ideas.

Mr. Ford admitted his ideas regarding the cause of the war have undergone a marked shift. When he left he said he was of the opinion that bankers and manufacturers of munitions and armaments were responsible, but that he returns with the belief that it is the people themselves, those now being slaughtered, who are responsible.

The men doing the fighting have been too content to let those who rule them do their thinking, and they have not taken advantage of their divine right to say for themselves what they shall do and think, the pacificist asserted.

"Do Not Assert Ourselves."

"Republices are no better than monarchies in this respect," he added.

"Even in the United States, we let those whom we have elected to office be swerved from their duty. We do not assert ourselves. Personally, I have been a voter 31 years and in all that time I have voted only six times, and then because my wife made me."

Of the eventual success of the peace mission, Mr. Ford declared he had no doubt.

"The movement is now organized and under way," he said. "People are talking about it, and while some criticize, when people talk they think, and when they think, they think **right.**"

Mr. Ford's future plans with respect to the peace expedition were uncertain, he said. While he had several ideas in mind, he deemed it too early to speak of them. He left the party in charge of Gaston Plantiff, he stated, in accordance with the original plans; and, despite all reports to the contrary, when the party left the Oscar II, it was as harmanious as could be desired.

"The main idea of the mission," continued Mr. Ford, "was to crystallize into concrete form, if possible, the various ideas and hopes for peace which prevail all over the world. The nations doing the fighting would be glad to stop it if they could, I believe, but they are afraid to let go.

"Those who accompanied me on the Oscar II were as fine a body of people for that particular mission as I could ask, and the interested delegates that met us at Kristiania were all good men. I am simply financing and carrying out as far as possible the work set under way last year at the meeting at The Hague of the Women's International Peace Congress. This work ultimately will bring Europe to its senses and stop the war.

May Return Again.

"If what I have done will bring peace only one day nearer, I shall be more than repaid. Every day the war is shortened will save 30,000 lives, and 30,000 lives will mean much toward restoring order and normal conditions.

"If necessary, I will again go to Europe, and if it will help matters I will charter another ship. I am not doing it for personal glory, gain or advertising. I have more money now than I can use, and I feel I am simply custodian of what I have. It was entrusted to me by the people, some of whom are today fighting in the trenches."

Commenting on the preparedness issue in President Wilson's message, Mr. Ford said:

Foe of Preparedness.

"I am against preparedness, as preparedness means war. No man will arm himself unless he means to attack. Even when he takes a fork in his hand, he is preparing to attack an oyster or a beefsteak.

"It would be better for the administration to find out first if the people themselves want armament. If they do, they will eventually get what Euorpe is getting now. As to the other features of President Wilson's message, especially with reference to trade and a greater merchant marine, we are all with him on that."

The peace advocate expects to start this evening for Detroit.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE THIS SPLENDID NEW INVENTION

COMFORT ALUMINUM HOT WATER BOTTLE

TOOTHACHE OR NEURALGIA.
The genial warmth of the Comfort against the cheek checks the pain.

RHEUMATISM.
Old people will appreciate the Comfort. It stimulates the sluggish blood and brings relief.

FEVER OR SUNSTROKE.
The Comfort may be filled with ice and applied to the head.

HEAT OVER A LAMP.
At night the Comfort may be placed over a lamp or stove if there is no hot water handy.

The "Comfort" is the only Hot Water Bottle of its kind. The main talking point besides its lasting qualities is its shape. No other hot water bottle is built like the "Comfort." And everybody can appreciate the advantage of its curves.

The "Comfort" is an ideal Hot Water Bottle. It is one of those articles that every home needs but very often does not have. The reason for this is that no one thinks of a hot water bottle until he needs it and then is too ill to get it. So, very many homes struggle along without it.

Saves Many a Doctor Bill

The "Comfort" will save the mother a lot of anxiety and more than a few doctor bills. It brings almost instant relief for cramps, colic, and a number of kindred ills. The quick application of the "Comfort" in many instances will render a doctor's visit unnecessary.

Heated Over a Lamp

The "Comfort" may be heated quickly over a lamp at night or may be placed right on the stove empty for a few minutes until it becomes thoroughly heated, if there is no hot water ready. This is a convenient feature that always saves prowling about a cold house in the dead of night to light a fire and heat water.

CRAMPS OR INDIGESTION
The Comfort Fits Over the stomach lightly and brings instant relief.

BACKACHE OR LUMBAGO
The Comfort fits the small of the back easily. You can lie down on the Comfort.

Can't Leak
Can't Rust

SIDE VIEW OF THE COMFORT HOT WATER BOTTLE

COLD FEET OR CHILLS
No one should go to bed with cold feet. The Comfort is useful in all seasons.

COLIC.
The Comfort eases the colic and soothes the baby, giving mother her needed rest

FOR BLADE READERS ONLY
A Special Offer by the Weekly Itself Post-paid **98c**

This Is Really a Tremendous Value

Soft Flannelette Cover

The "Comfort" is covered with a soft flannelette bag that moderates the heat and prevents the hot metal from coming in direct contact with the flesh. The aluminum absorbs the heat and stays hot for hours. You can lie on the "Comfort" in perfect ease and security. There's nothing to burst or leak.

Easily Filled, Easily Emptied

To fill the "Comfort" remove screw-top and hold under a hot water faucet or teakettle spout. It may be placed on the table while filling, as it stands alone. This feature prevents scalding. It is quick and handy.

Can't Rust, Can't Leak

The "Comfort" is made of pure Aluminum, which never rusts or corrodes. Long after the ordinary rubber bottle has come to holes, the "Comfort" will be as good as new. The few drops of water that remain in the bottle after it has been drained cannot hurt it in the least. The "Comfort" is practically indestructible—the guarantee is your protection.

The Unique Shape

The "Comfort" is built like no other hot water bottle. The top is curved convexly and the bottom is a hollow curve that fits all parts of the body comfortably. It is thin and light and rests easily on tired muscles.

Endorsed by Physicians—A Home Necessity

Send 98c Cents, Money Order, or Stamps to

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, Toledo, Ohio.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 3.—The feeling is prevalent that the long side of wheat is overcrowded and wheat continued its break Monday, cash opening at $1.27¼ and selling around noon at $1.26¾, a loss of 1¾c. May also lost 1¾c, selling in the morning at $1.31¼.

Greater primary receipts and a 4,250,000 bushel increase in the visible supply had a bearish effect on the market and wheat closed at $1.26 for cash, $1.30½ for May, and $1.20 for July. This is 2½c lower for cash and May wheat.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 3.	Close Dec. 31.
Cash	1.27¼	1.27½	1.26	1.26	1.28½
May	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30½	1.33
July	1.20	1.20¼	1.19	1.20	....
Corn—					
Cash, new	....	....	....	73	75
Cash, old	....	....	....	76	78
May	77⅞	78	77½	77½	78½
July	79¼	79⅝	79	78½	79¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	46	46½
May	50⅝	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	50½
Clover Seed—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.05	12.15
Jan.	12.05	....	....	12.05	....
Feb.	12.15	....	12.10	12.10	12.20
Mar.	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.92½	12.05
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	97	97
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.35	10.35
Feb.	10.45	....	....	10.45	10.45
Mar.	10.55	....	....	10.55	10.55
Timothy—					
Cash	3.87½	....	....	3.87½	3.87½
Feb.	3.90	....	....	3.90	3.90
Mar.	3.95	....	....	3.95	3.95

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.22½	1.23¼	1.25⅝
July	1.17	1.17	1.15⅝	1.16¼	1.17⅝
Corn—					
May	76¼	76½	75	76	76⅝
July	76⅛	77	75¾	75¼	77¼
Oats—					
May	47⅜	47¾	47	47¼	47⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	18.85	18.75
May	19.05	19.07	18.87	19.02	19.02
Lard—					
Jan.	9.85	9.92	9.85	9.92	9.87
May	10.25	10.25	10.12	10.20	10.15
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.25	....	....	10.25	10.22
May	10.65	10.65	10.52	10.60	10.57

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.19⅞	1.21⅝
July	....	....	....	1.18⅝	1.20¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.20⅛	1.21⅝
July	....	....	....	1.19⅝	1.21⅝

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34c; solid pack, 33c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18½c; brick, 20c; limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 19c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 33c; strictly fresh, 38c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 50c.
Beans—Green, $4.25.
Home-grown Cabbage—$1.00 bbl.
Carrots—50c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, per 4 doz. crate, $1.20.
California Celery—Large, per doz., 80c.
Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 15c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.00 case.
Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $3.00.
Mushrooms—65@75c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $2.50 crate.
Potatoes—$2.75 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Hot-house, 27c lb.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½c.
Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.10.
Shallots—Per doz., 15c.

Fruits.

Apples—Winter pack Baldwins, $3.25; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.50; Jonathan, per box, $2.25; Rome Beauties, $2.25.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.00.
Grapefruit—Florida, $2.75@3.25; Porto Rico, $2.75@3.25.
Florida Oranges—Per box, $2.25.
Florida Tangerines—Per ½ strap, 150 size, $1.85.
California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.25; 100s, $2.50 per box; 126s, $2.75 per box; 150s $3.00 per box, balance of smaller size, $3.50.
Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $7.00@8.00.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—California, $4.25.
Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.
Cranberries—Late Howe's, $10.00; Jersey crop, $2.50 per box.
Casawba Melons—$3.25 case.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 20c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.
Navy Beans—$4.15.
Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.
Chestnuts—Italian, 12c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½c; heavy and rough, 8c.
Calves—11@12½c.
Fowls—Live, 12c; dressed, 14@15c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 25c.
Geese—Alive, 14@15c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling lambs, 10@11c; spring lambs, 14c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—6@8½c.
Rabbits—$2.50 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.
Fat Bacon—15c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.
Barrel Pork—Clear por, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; sangers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.
Corn, on market—Ear, 100 lbs., 90c.
Oats—New, 40@42c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 pr cwt.
Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@34.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.
Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed—$37.00@39.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 50@55c; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new 50@55c.
Oats—48@50c.
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $7.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 80,000; market slow; light, $6.45@6.85; mixed, $6.40@6.90; heavy, $6.50@6.95; rough, $6.45@6.55; pigs, $5.50@6.40. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market strong; native beef steers, $6.25@9.80; western steers, $6.30@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.45; calves, $7.00@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market firm; wethers, $6.50@7.10; lambs, $7.50@9.75.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,500; market steady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $7.45@7.50; light yorkers, $7.15@7.25; pigs, $6.90@7.00; roughs, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs, $10.50. Calves—Receipts, 450; market higher; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; active and strong; prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping steers, $8.00@8.60; butchers, $6.75@8.25; heifers, $5.75@7.50; cows, $3.40@6.75; bulls, $4.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; fresh and springers, slow and easy, $50@85.

Veals—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; active; heavy, $7.35@7.40; mixed, $7.35; Yorkers, $7.00@7.35; pigs, $7.00; rough, $6.25@6.30; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000 head; active; lambs, $6.00@10.60; yearlings, $5.00@9.25; wethers, $7.00@7.25; ewes, $3.00@6.75; sheep, mixed, $6.75@7.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 3.—Flour steady; spring patents, $8.80@6.30; winter patents, $5.60@5.80; winter straights, $5.50@5.75; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.80. Pork firm; mess, $19.00@19.50; family, $21.00@22.50; short clear, $19.50@22.50. Beef steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard steady; middle west, $10.05@10.15. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay quiet; No. 1, $1.20@1.25; No. 2, $1.07½@1.15; No. 3, 95@97½c; shipping, 85@90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter steady; receipts, 6,705; creamery, extras (92 score), 33½c; creamery (higher scoring), 34@34½c; firsts, 28@32½c; seconds, 25@27½c. Eggs firm; receipts, 6,916; fresh gathered, extra fine, 35@36c; extra firsts, 34@34½c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; nearby henmery browns, 38@40c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,523; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 17½@17¾c; do, average fancy, 17@17¼c; do, current make, specials, 17@17¼c; do, average fancy, 16½@16¾c. Live poultry prices not quoted; dressed very quiet; fresh killed chickens, 14½@27c; fowls, 12½@17c turkeys, 24@25c.

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—Only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured** *Write today for Free supply.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kan.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take

PERSIA IS SUNK WITHOUT NOTICE; AMERICAN LOST

Responsibility for Destruction of British Liner in Mediterranean Placed Upon Austria.

London, Jan. 3.—Responsibility for the destruction of the liner Persia with the loss of nearly 300 lives, including one American, was placed upon Austria today in dispatches from Cairo.

The dispatches also reiterated the charge that the Persia was torpedoed without warning. Only marvelous discipline, they stated, prevented the death of every man, woman and child on board.

Six boats were launched and the occupants of four of them, stated variously to number 153 or 158, reached port safely. Two of the boats have not been found and there is little hope that further survivors will be picked up.

Robert N. McNeely, the American, who was proceeding to his post as United States consul at Aden, was was given up for lost today when dispatches from Alexandria said that he was still on board the Persia after the sixth boat was launched.

A place had been found for him in the fifth boat, the dispatches said, but he had refused to take it, a woman with two little children replacing him in the boats.

Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, who held the rank of colonel in the British army, is placed among the dead.

Both Baron Montagu and Mr. McNeely were seen by some of the survivors struggling in the water after the Persia took its final plunge.

Colonel Clive C. Bingham, son-in-law of Lord Mersey, who presided over the court which investigated the sinking of the Lusitania, had a narrow escape from death. He was thrown into the sea by the explosion that shattered the hull of the Persia, but was picked up insensible and taken to Alexandria.

Details received here today show that the explosion which shattered the Persia and caused the vessel to sink within a few minutes created terrible havoc on the liner.

The torpedo, according to a dispatch to the Times, struck the Persia amidships and blew up its engines. The funnels, torn from their places, fell on the deck, crushing many persons to death. More than a score were thrown into the water by the force of the blast and only a few of these were picked up later.

The damage caused by the explosion accounts for the fact that so few of the Persia's boats were launched. It was at first reported that there had been a panic on the liner and that this had added to the loss of life, but the latest dispatches indicate that the crew maintained its discipline at all times.

TROOPS SAVE MISSIONARIES

Peking, Dec. 31.—Chinese troops have rescued the missionaries at the Scandinavian alliance mission at Patsebolong, Mongolia.

Recent advices were that the mission had been surrounded by bandits.

CZAR'S ADVANCE GATHERS FORCE

Massed Legions on Offensive From Pripet Marshes to the Stripa River.

London, Jan. 3.—Russia is delivering her masterstroke for the relief of Serbia and is planning an invasion of Bulgaria.

Galicia again is the zone of extensive military operations with the Russians struggling to break through into Hungary by way of Bukowina. Massed legions of the czar are delivering sledgehammer blows against the Austrians and Germans all the way from the Pripet marshes down along the Stripa river to the frontiers of Bessarabia. It now is evident the Russian advance has extended a considerable distance beyond the Stripa.

Grand Duke in Rumania.

The following telegram was received by the Star from Rome:

"Grand Duke Boris, the uncle of the Russian czar, has arrived unexpectedly in Bucharest, Rumania. It is thought that he is entrusted with a secret mission in connection with Russia's plans for the invasion of Bulgaria."

Military experts here believe that Russia has secretly made great preparations for the invasion of Bulgaria and that the efforts to cut into Hungary are part of this general scheme of action.

Japan has decided to send a squadron to Suez canal waters, presumably for the protection of Japanese vessels, a Tokio newspaper announces.

Paris mentions heavy cannonading in several districts along the Franco-Belgian front. A withdrawal of French troops along a two-hundred meter front in the Hartmans-Weilerkopf sector after a violent bombardment by the Germans is admitted. Two German munition depots in Belgium were blown up by French guns.

Under strict regulations, the Henry Ford peace party has been given permission to pass through Germany to the Hague.

New Victims of the Teuton Submarines

Str. Persia, British, 7,974 tons; probably 300 lost. St. Oswald, British, 3,810 tons, in government service. Kenkoku Maru, Japanese, 2,109 tons, crew saved. Glengyle, British, 9,000 tons, ten of crew missing.

7,000 ARE KILLED BY TYPHUS

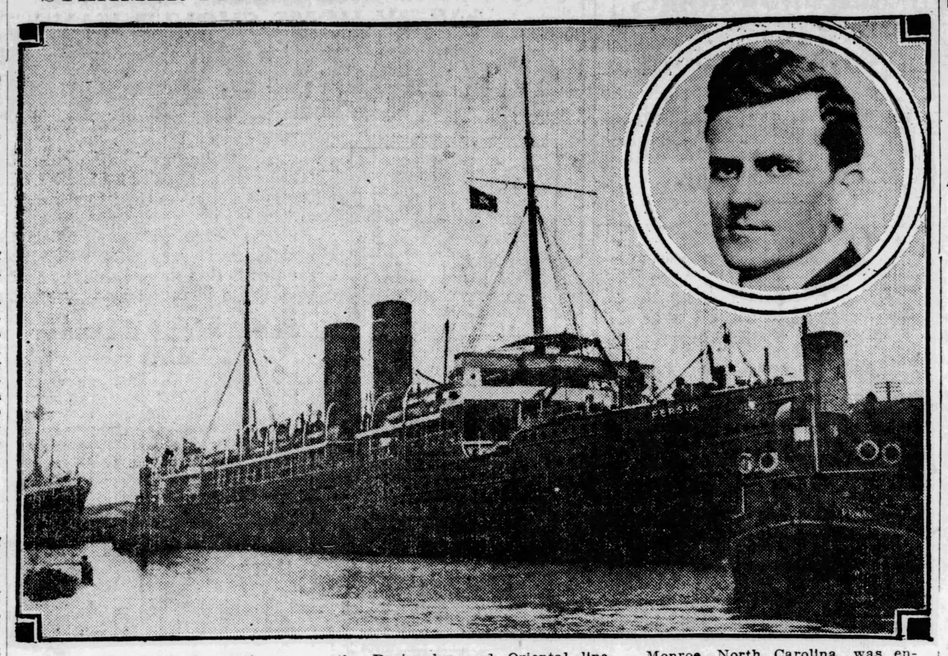
That Number of Russian Prisoners Die, Says Agency.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—By wireless to Sayville.—Great numbers of prisoners in Serbia have died in epidemics due to lack of proper sanitation, according to an item given out by the Overseas News Agency for publication.

The news agency bases its statement, it says, on the account given in a military review by an Austrian officer returned from Russia imprisonment after being adjudged unfit for further military duty.

"In Novo-Nikolaiev, 7,000 prisoners died of typhus," the item declares.

STEAMER PERSIA AND U. S. CONSUL WHO LOST HIS LIFE



Robert Ney McNeely, newly appointed American Consul at Aden, was among the 500 passengers of the British steamship Persia, of the Peninsular and Oriental line which was torpedoed and sunk near Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 30.

Mr. McNeely, whose home was in Monroe, North Carolina, was enroute to Aden to take up his new duties as American Consul. It is believed he was drowned.

BLAST DESTROYS MANY LIFEBOATS OF THE PERSIA AFTER TORPEDOING

Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 3.—Many of the lifeboats on the Peninsular and Oriental liner Persia were destroyed by an explosion that followed the impact of the torpedo, it was said by survivors who were landed here.

The passengers were at lunch when the attack was made and all were taken by surprise. Even the lookout on the ship did not see the submarine, which remained hidden beneath the surface.

The torpedo struck on the starboard between the funnels, ripping a big hole both below and above the waterline. Survivors declared the hole was big enough for a street car to enter.

A geyser of water was thrown high into the air, drenching the entire ship. Immediately, the liner began to settle, rolling farther and farther upon her starboard side as the water poured into the gap.

Just after the torpedo struck home, an explosion occurred on board which tore away much of the decks. Most of the lifeboats were destroyed and the sea was littered with wreckage.

The officers warned all the passengers to make haste in donning lifebelts, as the vessel was foundering rapidly. In the meantime, the ship had swung over so far that it was almost impossible to swing the remaining lifeboats over the side.

One boat, filled with men, women and children, was upset by a sudden lurch of the sinking ship and all the occupants were thrown into the water.

Four other boats which had been successfully launched, were lashed together with ropes. These were found by a mine sweeper 350 miles from Alexandria and the survivors were brought here.

A fifth boat was sighted drifting in a southerly direction, but ot last reports it had not been found.

At least 20 children were killed.

PREDICTS COAL FAMINE IN 1916

West Virginia Operator Says Price Will Mount Steadily After Jan. 1.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 30.—The worst coal famine in the history of the mining industry in West Virginia is predicted for next year by prominent coal operators in this state.

In speaking of the outlook Johnson C. McKinley, one of the largest independent operators, said yesterday:

"Run of mine coal today is selling in car load lots at the mines for $2 a ton, a 20 per cent increase over the price of last week. After the first of the year prices will advance steadily until spring.

"While I do not believe coal will reach the figures that prevailed in 1903 of $4.50 to $5 a ton, it certainly will be just as hard to obtain as it was then."

Shortage of cars, scarcity of labor, the abnormal demand for fuel caused by a reawakened industry and the storing of tremendous quantities of coal by railroads against future wants, is given by Mr. McKinley as the reason of the shortage.

SCHOONER'S CANNON SINKS SUBMARINE

Paris, Dec. 30.—A Havas news agency dispatch from Cettinje, capital of Montenegro, reports that an Austrian submarine has been sunk in the Adriatic, off San Giobanni di Medua. Albania, by a Montenegrin sailing ship, which was armed with a cannon.

SLOW YEAR FOR NEW RAILROADS

Dullest 12 Months Since Civil War, So Far as Construction Goes.

Railroad building was at a low ebb in the United States in 1914-1915.

Statistics gathered from official sources by the Railway Age Gazette show that less miles of railroad were built during the year than in any other year for 50 years.

The total construction was 933 miles, as compared with 1,532 miles in 1914, and 3,071 in 1913. There was also a large reduction in the mileage of second track built.

There were 2,062 miles of new lines projected, 1,624 under survey and 1,207 under construction and uncompleted, a total of 3,893 miles in prospect.

2,031 Miles Year Ago.

A year ago there were 2,031 miles projected, 1,229 miles surveyed and 1,105 miles under construction, or more than was actually completed in 1915.

The report shows further that, on December 31, 1915, 38,661 miles of railroad, with a total funded debt of $1,607,895,500, and a total of $747,004,801 capital stock, or securities amounting to $2,354,900,301 in all, were being operated by receivers. This represents nearly one-sixth of the total mileage and capitalization of the railways of the country.

Greatest Ever Recorded.

On October 1, the mileage in receivers' hands, more than 41,000, was the greatest ever recorded. Since then the receivership of the Wabash, with 2,515 miles, has been terminated, and several smaller roads have been sold under foreclosure. The mileage now being operated by receivers was exceeded in 1894, when the total was 40,818 on June 30.

Following is the amount of new equipment ordered in 1915, in comparison with 1913 and 1914:

	1915	1914	1913
Freight cars ordered	107,796	80,264	146,732
Passenger cars ordered	3,092	2,002	3,179
Locomotives ordered	1,573	1,265	3,467
Freight cars built	74,112	104,541	207,684
Passenger cars built	1,949	3,691	3,296
Locomotives built	2,085	2,235	5,332

WALDORF ASTOR IS MADE BRITISH BARON

Expatriated American at Last Gets a Title.

London, Dec. 31.—In the distribution of New Year's honors, the following titles have been conferred by the king:

Baronies—Waldorf Astor, Sir Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Lord Charles Beresford, David Alfred Thomas.

Knight of the Garter—Earl Curzon.

Viscount—Lord Mersey.

Knighthood—Thomas Beecham.

CHINESE GENERAL REVOLTS

Commander in Kiang-Si Declares His Independence.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Gen. Lishun, commanding government troops in the province of Kiang-Si, has declared his independece of Yuan Shi-Kai, prospective emperor, according to a cablegram received here today from revolutionay headquarters at Shanghai, China, by Tong King Chong, former member of the Chinese senate and president of the Chinese Republic Association.

ARREST CONSULS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS

London, Dec. 31.—The correspondent of the Times, at Salonika, reports that the consuls of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, together with their families, have been arrested and are now prisoners on a French warship. The arrests were made on orders from Gen. Sarrail.

PRESIDENT ENDS HONEYMOON TO MEET SITUATION

Admitted at Capital That Situation Is Critical, in View of Loss of American Consul on Persia.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Wilson called in Chairman Stone and several members of the senate foreign relations committee early today to discuss the international crisis growing out of the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean.

After a brief conference with President Wilson, Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement:

"The President and the secretary of state are taking every means possible to obtain the cold facts in this grave matter and will act just as soon as their information is obtained."

Washington, Jan. 3.—The new international crisis brought on by the Teutonic submarine campaign in the Mediterranean moved forward swiftly today and was marked by several outstanding developments.

President Wilson has cut short his honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., and will leave there tonight, arriving in the capital early tomorrow to take personal charge of the situation.

Baron Zwiedinek, charge of the Austrian embassy, assured Secretary Lansing that should it be found an Austrian submarine sunk the Persia with loss of American life, his government would promptly give reparation and satisfaction. He asked that judgment be suspended until all the facts were known.

The state department instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to make inquiries for information looking to determine the nationality of the submarine and in anyevent develop the facts in the case.

Consuls and consular agents in the vicinity of Alexandria were instructed to gather affidavits from the Persia survivors and any others which might throw light on the situation.

The fact that the Persia mounted one gun was disclosed in a dispatch from American Consul Garrels at Alexandria. What effect that will have on the situation, however, cannot be definitely determined until it is known whether the gun was mounted for offense or defense.

Situation Is Critical.

Everywhere in Washington, in official and diplomatic circles, and at the capitol, where congress reassembles tomorrow after the holiday recess, the situation was viewed as most critical and fraught with grave eventualities.

Sinking of the liner Persia, with the almost certain drowning of Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Aden, Arabia, was admitted the rock upon which diplomatic patience might break. Should it develop that the big liner was torpedoed without warning, as the news dispatches from the scene declare, only the most sweeping of disavowals and adequate punishment of the commander of the submarine responsible will avert drastic action.

The situation as it exists today was described in official quarters as paralleling the crisis which was caused by the sinking of the Arabic close on Germany's assurances in response to the representations of the United States on the destruction of the Lusitania.

While American officials are keeping their minds open until they have all the facts in the Persia case officially and know whether Americans were endangered in the sinking of the Glengyle, the gravity of the situation is not minimized and the declaration of Baron Zwiedenik, the Austrian charge, that he was confident the final explanation would be satisfactory, has not lessened the tension.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee conferred with Secretary Lansing, at the secretary's invitation, but was noncommittal about the visit. Senator Stone admitted that the submarine crisis hed been discussed and that he expected to confer with President Wilson on the latter's return tomorrow. He said he did not know whether the crisis would be considered by the foreign relations committee, "just yet."

INSIST THE KAISER'S ILLNESS IS SERIOUS

Press Dispatches Say He Was Operated Upon.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Press dispatches from Switzerland and Italy continue to affirm the illness of Emperor William is serious. It is stated he was operated on last Wednesday successfully, but the nature of the emperor's illness has not been made known.

It is stated the emperor is suffering from a deep seated affection and the cutanous eruption is but an incidental symptom and that the malady is complicated by the reappearance of his old throat trouble which has extended to the mouth. It is even asserted that it will be necessary to provide him with an artificial palate made of silver.

INCREASING LOSSES OF SHIPS ALARM BRITAIN

London, Dec. 31.—English underwriters threaten to increase marine insurance rates unless greater vigilance is exercised by shippers from American ports. The insurance men are alarmed at the increasing destruction of English cargoes and the damaging of ships.

BERLIN RECOGNIZES CARRANZA

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Germany has extended recognition to the de facto government of Mexico headed by Gen. Venustiano Carranza.

60 BREEDS Valuable Poultry Book Free—New 100-page 22nd Annual Edition. Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys—Northern raised, hardy, beautiful. Fowls, Eggs and Incubators, low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Write today for Free Book. R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 84 G Mankato, Minn.

MEN WANTED to positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system. Lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free Book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-T Seventh Street, New York

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—80 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Names of men who could qualify for electric railway positions in Ohio and neighboring states. Experience unnecessary. Good pay. State age. Address Box Y-198, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen—$80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

$75 month. Get Government Jobs—Men and women wanted. List of positions open—free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Correspondents wanted in every town; good pay. Add. Box 147, Ottumwa, Iowa.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands Men and Women wanted. U. S. government jobs; $75.00 month; rapid advance to $150 month; vacations; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable, Franklin Institute, Dept. F-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp, Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, extends representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars, Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Astonishing money maker, new original, fascinating plan introducing home supplies, factory to consumer; $25.00 weekly, easy. Write for terms and free goods offer quickly. Rider Mfg. Co., Dept. 205, Coshocton, Ohio.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

NAMES WANTED.

We want farmers' name and pay 25c cash each. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months.—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rest grew richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 90 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Farms and ranches. Owners send descriptions. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Orchards in famous fruit belt of Virginia. Low price; easy terms; on railroad near market. Write for list. Farms lands $15.00 per acre up. Mild summers, short winters; good markets. If you will send names of two friends interested in Virginia or North Carolina will enter your name for year's subscription free to Southern Homeseeker. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ryw., Room 20, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Fertile Virginia Farms along Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy., at $15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address R. T. Crawley, Indl. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1025, Richmond, Va.

Farm for sale; 80 acres, corn belt of Indiana; county seat, 3 miles, railroad town, mile stone road, 10-room house, good barn, new hog house, well fenced and drained; $100 per acre. J. H. Depue, 728 Superior St., Toledo, O.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger Land Co., 130 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We pay 25c each for names and addresses. Send dime for contract. G-Direction, Grand Rapids, Mich.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

Know more about your tendencies and possibilities. Send handwriting, dime and stamp for helpful character reading. F. Mc Michael, Victor, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS WANTED Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free search. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—Do not sacrifice your inventions. Get full money value. Free book. Write R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 615 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BigPay in the Government service. Full details in my FREE Book E. L. 1052. Write today. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Your name IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 64 PARSONS, KAN.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn from $150.00 to $300.00 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. LUDWIG, 205 Westover Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

OPEN A FARM STORE We supply goods and we pay the freight. No house needed at start. Get your own supplies at wholesale and make money selling to others. Our wholesale prices will open your eyes. Handle everything from a box of notions to suit of clothes. CHAIN STORES CO., Box 182 Richmond, Va. WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Wonderful gas lighter. Lights gas without matches; 15c. Novelties and post cards. John W. Caughey, 6 Atlantic City, N. J.

Overland

You Can Now Get the Big Comfortable 35 Horsepower Overland for $695

Roadster $675 f. o. b. Toledo

En bloc 35 horsepower motor
Electric starting and lighting system
Electric control buttons on steering column
Four inch tires

Demountable rims; with one extra
106-inch wheelbase
Deep divan upholstery
One-man top; top cover

Model 83 B

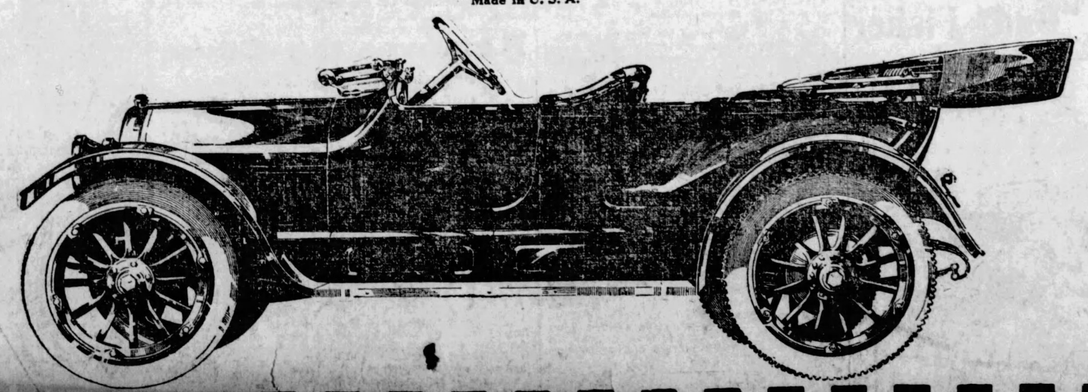
With unerring judgment of value—
With a rush that swallowed up a record production in jig time—
The public took more than 50,000 of the $750 Overlands in six months.
In six months we've absorbed all the overhead; absorbed all the development expense; realized on all the experimental cost that is usually spread over a year.
We covered our material requirements at before-the-war prices—saved three and a half million dollars on aluminum and another million on steel.
We have increased our production capacity of 300 cars per day last June *to 1000 cars per day.*

So again we have broken *all* records.
Again we have planned and bought material for a bigger production program.
And again we are setting a new and supreme standard of value—
You can now buy the big, roomy, comfortable, thirty-five horsepower Overland for $695.
Here is the value which has clearly dominated the automobile market for the last six months—now made even more clearly dominant.
Here is the car with a performance record never even approached by any car of its size ever built—fifty thousand in every day service.

And though the price is reduced, the car is improved.
It has an up-to-the-minute power plant, en bloc type, developing full thirty-five horsepower. It has abundant power and speed and an exceptionally quick get-away.
The value is pre-eminent—unapproached.
We guarantee that the price for this model will never be lower.
But this price reduction is made in the face of a rising material market—we cannot guarantee that it will not be higher.
See the Overland dealer now—anticipate your requirement if need be—but make sure of your delivery *now.*

Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."



REAL ALUMINUM KITCHEN SET---THE FAMOUS "SWISSALU" QUALITY

For Blade Readers at Special Price of 83c Postpaid

. We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen—and only 83 cents secures it.

Set Includes
6 tea spoons
6 table spoons
1 tea strainer
1 mixing spoon
1 slotted cake spoon

Fifteen pieces in all with beautiful silver lustre that cannot wear away.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU
TOLEDO, OHIO